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NOVEMBER 2, 1923

Vol. 5, No. 44

# *The* AMERICAN LEGION *Weekly*

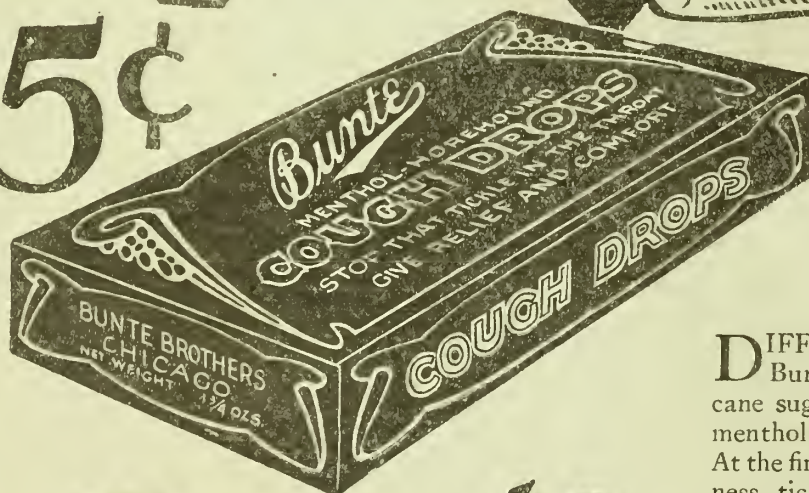
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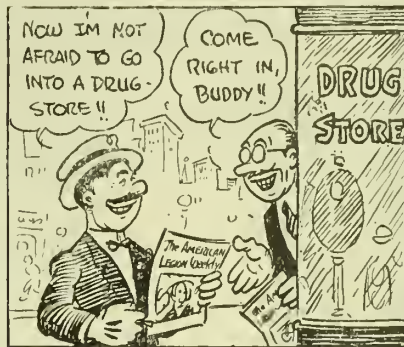
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NOVEMBER 2, 1923

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PAGE 5



Making cash registers  
in one of the Krupp factories.  
For some time after the war  
everybody in Germany had a job

## Europe Goes Back to Work By Herbert Corey

**E**UROPE has gone to work. Old John J. Toil and Mother Labor are again on the job. A "Men Wanted" sign would draw a bigger crowd in any city of Europe than a combination of Lloyd George, Mussolini and the Ahkoon of

Swat. Each nation is painfully aware that the one thing that can jack it out of the hole is work—plenty of work—pick and shovel, saw and hammer, plough and harrow work. Given plenty of work, each can for the time being disregard the antics of its statesmen and the mathematics of its debt.

This is not a story about politics in Europe. If it were, I would write of the manner in which each nation is out for itself alone nowadays. Conditions force them to be. Altruism and benevolence accompany national prosperity and happiness. The old alliances exist only in form and letter now. Tomorrow they may be changed. But from this line on I propose to forget politics. Not even the name shall be mentioned.

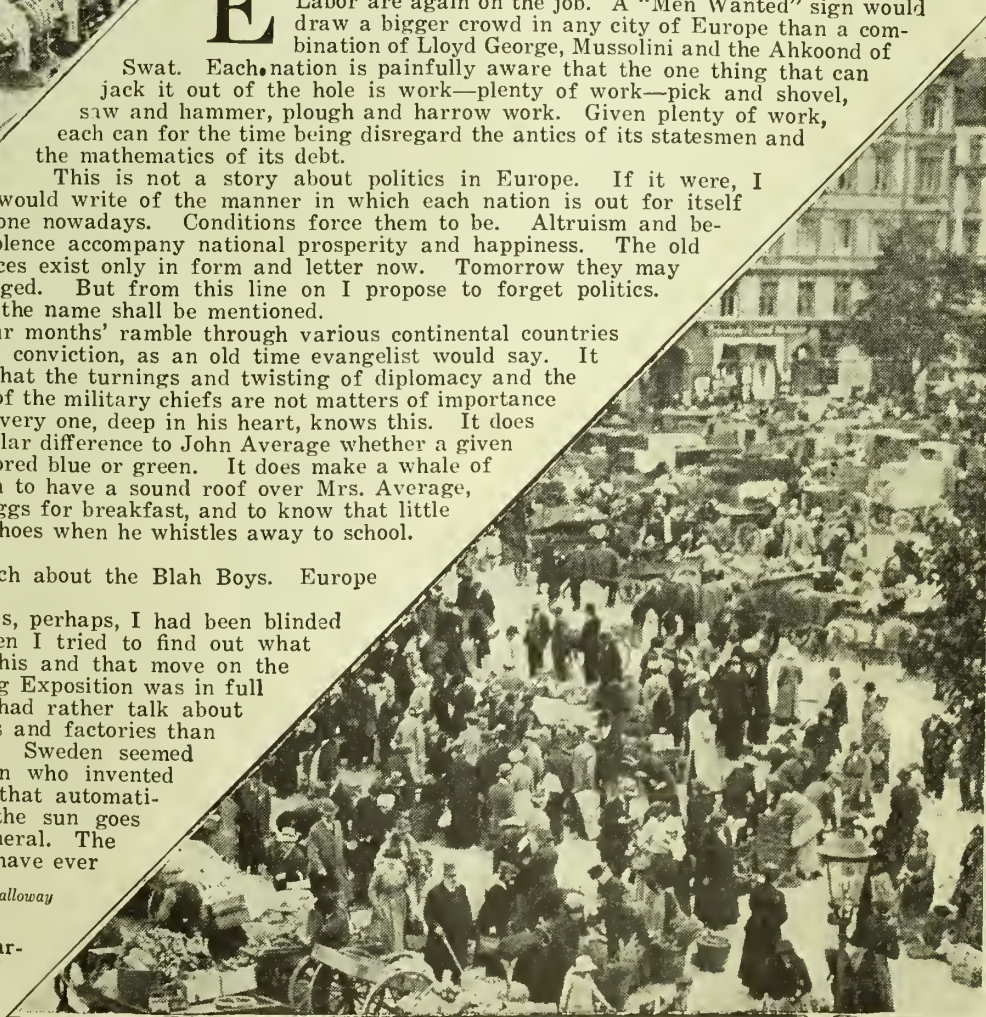
In a four months' ramble through various continental countries I came under conviction, as an old time evangelist would say. It seemed to me that the turnings and twisting of diplomacy and the loud yammering of the military chiefs are not matters of importance today. And that every one, deep in his heart, knows this. It does not make any particular difference to John Average whether a given piece of the map is colored blue or green. It does make a whale of a lot of difference to him to have a sound roof over Mrs. Average, and to have sausage and eggs for breakfast, and to know that little Johnny Average wears stout shoes when he whistles away to school. Let me put this in a nutshell.

Europe isn't worrying much about the Blah Boys. Europe is getting back to work.

Like most of the rest of us, perhaps, I had been blinded by the first pages. In Sweden I tried to find out what Swedish leaders thought on this and that move on the checkerboard. The Gothenburg Exposition was in full blast just then, and Sweden had rather talk about what it was doing in its shops and factories than in the conference chambers. Sweden seemed more proud of the blind man who invented those miraculous lighthouses that automatically turn on flashes when the sun goes under a cloud than of any general. The most enormous locomotives I have ever

Photos © Galloway

A corner of an immense market in Copenhagen. Most of the vegetables sold here come from very small farms





seen were on display. "We built them for the government of Russia," said the Swedes. "Russia is going back to work."

In another hall of the Gothenburg show were giant slow combustion motors. We Americans are even now trying to get rid of some of the items of our government bought-and-built fleet. We are overstocked with ships. Yet Americans are buying boats built in Sweden, equipped with crude-oil motors built in Sweden, because the Swedes have hammered out something in their workshops that we need. I discover in the current issue of *Commerce Reports*, issued by the Department of Commerce, an interesting paragraph:

"Sweden"—to condense the statement—"has no more labor troubles. Her strikes are settled. The machine factories are increasing their output. The trade balance is again favorable."

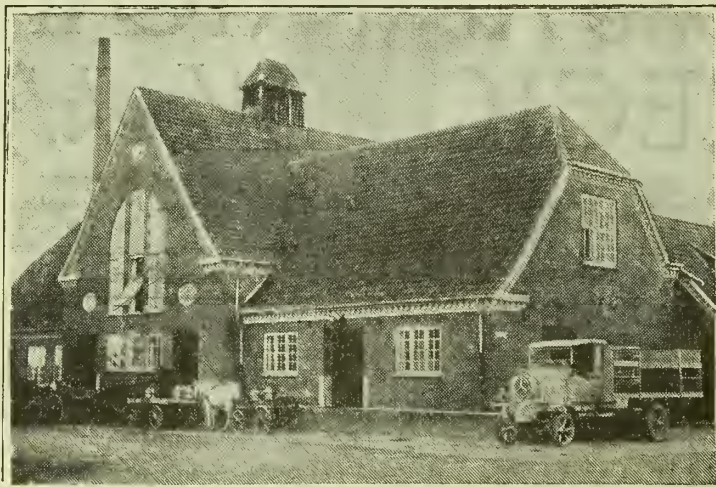
Hjalmar Branting is Sweden's grand old man. He is a keen, shrewd, far-sighted statesman. The leader of the Progressive Party, called a radical by his opponents, he is a warm friend of the King and is trusted and admired by the opposition. Mr. Branting made it clear that statesmanship today is being operated solely to get work. Not more land, or more war or more honor, but more work.

"We must have work in Sweden," said he. "This is a poor country, with an unproductive soil and a bitter climate. We must either export our young people or else step up our production so that we can keep them busy at home. The part we play toward Europe will be shaped by the vital necessity of getting work."

There was Bolshevik propaganda in Sweden during that period when half Europe seemed about to accept the new doctrine that one can live without work by sharing other people's property. Branting and others put an end to it. It was not necessary to stand any poor, wild-eyed agitator against the wall. The Swedish leaders appealed to common sense.

"Patent medicines never cure," they said in effect. "We cannot erect an economic New Jerusalem over night. Those who go slow go farthest. We can only progress through time and patience—and work."

That might be taken as the platform of the real leaders in Europe today. The peoples are all asking work. They are again content to go slow and



© Galloway

A modern Danish dairy

be sure. They are making progress, too. Not so rapidly as they wish, of course, but they are making progress. Broadly speaking, unemployment is decreasing in Europe, the cost of living is being cut, taxes are being scaled down, budgets are approaching

Prosperous customers have prosperous customers. World business is a machine. No machine runs well when too many cogs are broken."

Sweden plans to get rid of her professional army. A small country, the Swedes say, cannot afford such a luxury, any more than a poor man can afford a racehorse. The young men who in past times would spend some of the malleable years of life in hep-hepping for a drill sergeant will be put to work. The only professional soldiers to be retained will be the drill masters, from general down to corporal, who will train the youngsters in the militia regiments.

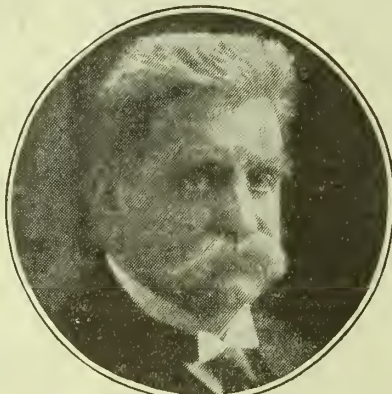
"But soldiering will no longer be a career in Sweden," said Branting. After some hundreds of pretty warlike years!

The Danish climate is not so bad or not so good as that of Sweden. I could not determine which. Danish farm land is no better than Swedish farm land, which is equivalent to saying that it is not very good. The farms are small. In the United States a farmer who has but ten acres sometimes feels himself on the verge of bankruptcy. Ten acres is a good farm in Denmark. It

should support the farmer and his wife and two or three hired men and women and a flock of husky, red-cheeked kids. They have time to go to school, too. In no country is education more of a passion than in Denmark.

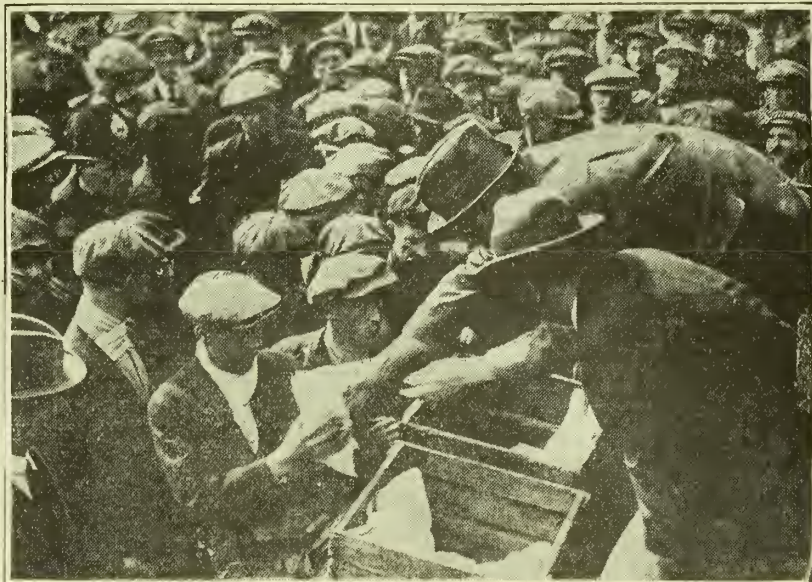
"Yet it was not so many years ago that we were all bankrupt," said the Minister of Agriculture.

Cheap corn from the United States and from the Argentine put the Danish farmer out of business. He could not raise grain in competition on his few sour acres. Whereupon he cashed in on his intelligence. He bought all the cows and pigs and all the (Contd. on page 24)



Keystone

Hjalmar Branting, the grand old man of Sweden



Keystone

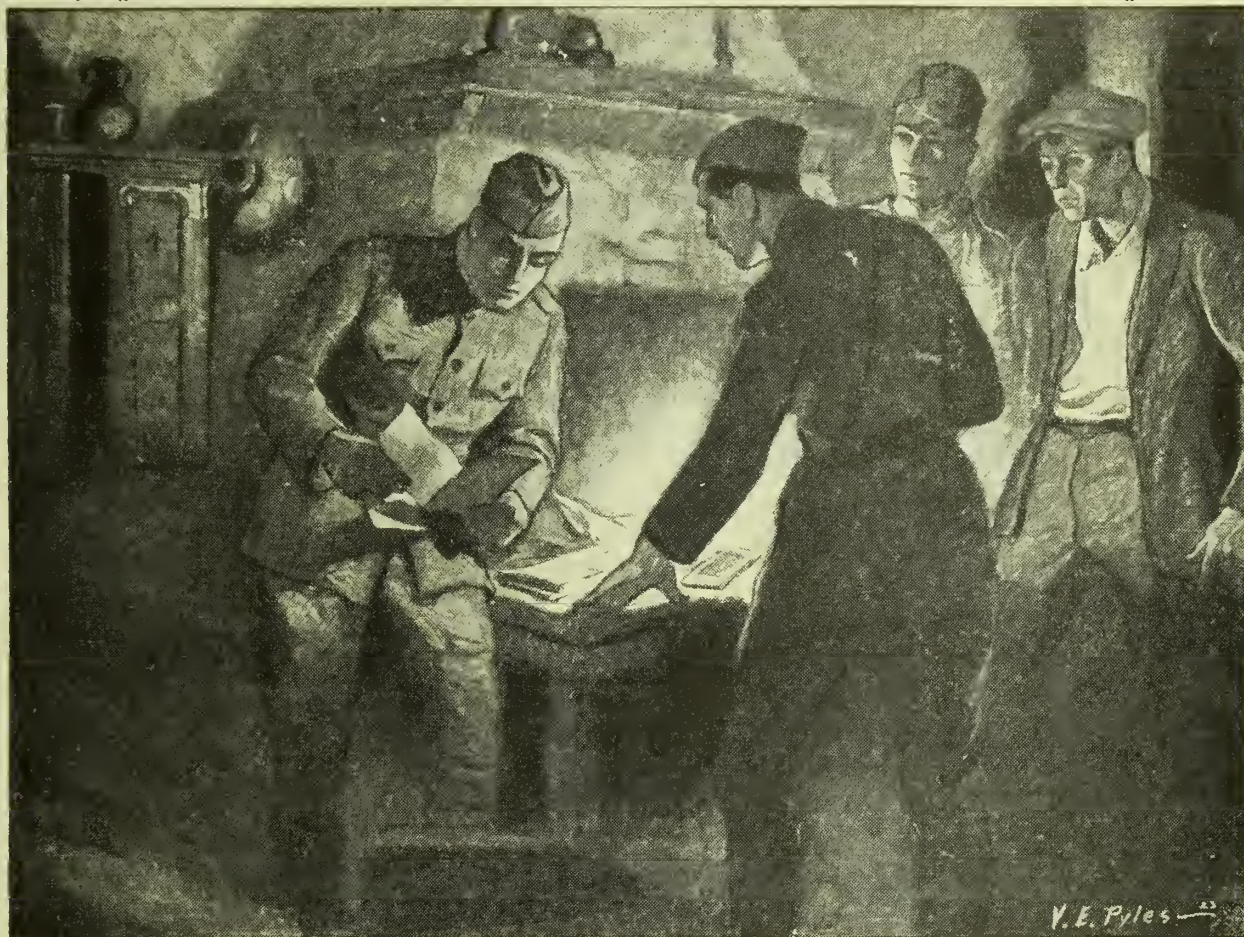
Feeding some of England's unemployed in Liverpool. This year the British Government has paid idle men \$130,000,000 in doles



*Another Story of the D. C. I.*

# *The M. P. Lieutenant of Ancénis*

By Karl W. Detzer.



"There behind the dusty fireboard, on a ledge in the throat of the fireplace, Louis Jenkins had hidden his treasures"

IT was fear, not brains, that served the criminal best in his career as an outlaw member (or non-member) of the A. E. F. Breaking out of jail was no delicate maneuver which called for sly, intelligent planning. It was merely leg work and a little demand on the muscles.

The American Army, in the spring of 1919, had won the objective for which it went to Europe and now was busy getting itself home. The quicker it reached the States, the less crime there would be. To build strong jails and guard them with a trained, unshifting regiment of sentries was a minor task beside that of embarking troops—and a task for which there was no time.

Consequently the secret police arrested and re-arrested. Men were sentenced to the guardhouse for a month and stayed a week. Outside again,

they went back to their old game a little wiser and a little more efficient because of some new accomplice met while under detention.

When the Le Mans district of the Division of Criminal Investigation arrested Private John Bauer—so we will call him—for a series of robberies in the vicinity of Connerre, that young man smiled and told us to do our worst. We did. We charged him with absence without leave and with having in his possession a government pistol which did not belong to him.

The robberies we had to forget. They had been bold, successful undertakings in which Bauer, it was virtually proved, had held up a half dozen civilians and looted one café and a jewelry shop. Unfortunately each affair had been at night. Frenchmen whom we brought in to identify the prisoner merely trembled and shook their heads.

"It looks like the same man," they all said uncertainly, "but that night! He seemed so much bigger!"

All we could do was to turn Bauer over to the summary court, which sent him to the guardhouse for thirty days. He stayed three. Then he went over the wall and for four months we neither saw nor heard of him.

This particular escape was due to the inadequate facilities for guarding venereal prisoners. The isolation guardhouse in which Bauer was confined stood within the isolation camp and was guarded by inmates of that camp. Ninety-five percent of these inmates had been AWOL's themselves and when discharged from the guardhouse they immediately took their turn on sentry duty. For a chronic criminal to arrange with such guards for a secret departure was easy.

There were other ways, even for



men in the regular guard-houses. Sentries were green, conditions crowded, the jails themselves often only old barracks in a barbed-wire entanglement. Prisoners tore the wire and offered the guard a few francs or knocked him down. Also, in details of six or eight with one sentry, they went across camp for clean-up work, and, as soon as they neared a bit of woods, ran for it. The sentry could not give chase because he dared not leave the other prisoners.

So Bauer and thousands of others defeated the police.

And always, after they were gone, we found out what smart criminals they had been. So we learned of Bauer—afterward.

Thieves began naming him in confessions; invariably the dates of his implication were previous to the time we had caught him with nothing to charge him with except being AWOL. Evidence piled up. Private John Bauer was wanted.

Bauer was classified on his enlistment papers as a "straight American." For once crime could not be blamed on the melting pot. We sent out his description to every D. C. I. organization in France, to the American Military Police, the gendarmeries and the French Secret Police office. Every sleuth hound in Europe was warned to keep both eyes open for this "American with a nose like an eagle."

Meanwhile other duties were pressing. The same old freight car robberies, the bane of our official existence, continued everywhere. Just when the American Red Cross had become so annoyed at losing supplies that it organized its own detective force, with a gentleman from southern Indiana as its head, the D. C. I. came upon Jenkins—Louis Jenkins of Long Island City.

Another unimportant arrest, apparently. But this time we were extremely wary; we remembered John Bauer. Like Bauer, Jenkins to all appearances could be charged only with absence without leave. But as we questioned him we found that he had been a long time absent, so long that his own outfit was already back in the States and mustered out four months. He talked incessantly. Most of his conversation we could not believe, but now and then, in a random reply, he made some mention of a café, hotel or village noted as the rendezvous of rogues.

To convict him, however, there was nothing. At that time in the informal summary courts desertion was punished



## Five Years Ago

By Stuart M. Emery

*Armistice Day this year, the fifth anniversary of the end of the war, will be observed by posts of The American Legion throughout the world.*

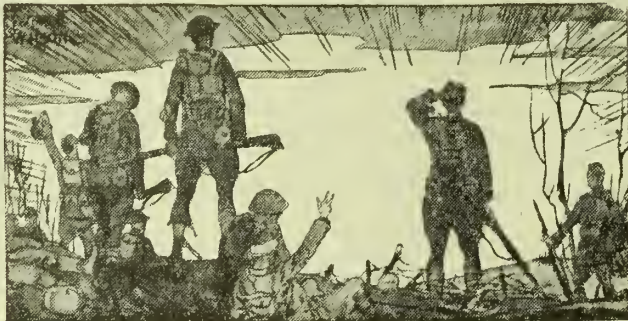
**SWINGING** the road through the racking night  
Up to a wild, red dawn—  
"The Yanks are coming, the Yanks are coming..."  
"Madelon! Madelon! Madelon!"

It's a long, long way to the fields of France  
Where the scars under poppies hide,  
It's a long way back to the oldtime gang  
Who marched and sang at our side;  
Five full years to a crashing noon  
When the pledge of our faith was met  
There as the Argonne gunfire roared—  
But who is going to forget?

Crouched in the cut of a battered trench,  
Bound on the final show,  
Thinking a last swift thought of home—  
"Rocket, boys! . . . Yea-a-a! . . . Let's go."

It's a long, long way to the hills of France  
Where the new green grass takes root;  
It's a long way back to that last mad rush  
When the sullen guns went mute.

Five far years to the nights that blazed,  
To the mud and wire and sweat,  
From the easy paths of everyday—  
But who is going to forget?



as ordinary absence without leave, by a ten to thirty-day sentence in the guardhouse. Merely a nice rest.

We decided Jenkins was valuable. We would let him go and see what he did with himself; if he were a habitual thief, this way we could find his comrades.

**SO** Private Louis Jenkins was turned loose and told to report in Brest to a casual company for shipment to the States. He thanked us and went the other way. A pair of D.C.I. operators followed him. After a day or two in cheap hotels around Le Mans, where

he drank cognac and slept with a plain-clothes soldier always hovering near, he led our men to a house of retreat.

The D. C. I. operators watched. Other fellows, some of them in dirty uniforms, some in ill-fitting civies, were seen to enter. So at seven o'clock one morning—the best hour to catch a thief—we raided the place.

Louis Jenkins and a handful of other insignificant rascals flapped into our net. But more important were the contents of the chimney.

"Cherchez la cheminée," if you are looking for a criminal in France in summertime.

There behind the dusty fireboard, on a ledge in the throat of the fireplace, Louis Jenkins had hidden his treasures. In the bundle were pictures of beautiful French ladies, blank passes from the forwarding camp which he might sign as he pleased, and a package of letters.

Two of the letters were from our favorite fugitive, John Bauer. They were undated and without a mark to show from what post-office they had been mailed.

In the room was a stack of blankets and shoes and tarpaulins, all the booty which a deserted soldier found easy to steal and to sell. Private Jenkins and his companions were sent over to a summary court. But again we could prove nothing but desertion. Jenkins disclaimed the property and went for a few days into the guardhouse. Later, upon his release, he volunteered to serve the secret police in that capacity of informant which the Britishers call narking and we stoolpigeoning, a low job but an essential one.

Meanwhile, John Bauer was his friend.

A D. C. I. operator took up residence in Jenkins's house. Two days later, while Jenkins was still doing time in the guard-

house, a new letter arrived from Bauer.

"Come to Ancénis," he had written in pencil, "and bring some ammunition if you can get any. We've got enough guns. You'll not need to hunt us up, just come to town and we'll find you. We're living on the fat of the land, chicken twice a day, good beds, no Americans in thirty miles."

It was signed, "Your old buddy, Bauer."

That night, just after dark, when a fresh operator went to relieve the one in Jenkins's room, the letter was brought to my desk. Ancénis, that busy little city in eastern France be-

(Continued on page 28)



*A Personal Page by* Frederick Palmer

# The Things That Count

**MAJOR RICHARD S. BUCK**, National Director of the Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League (membership fee, one dollar), is sending out a pamphlet in which he declares that the majority of veterans are against adjusted compensation and that the demand for it is being made by "a small, though militant, minority of the nation."

If this is true he should have no worries. Not to mention contributions to his crusade from war profiteers and other heavy taxpayers, one dollar each from that "sleeping majority" which he would awaken would amount to more than two million dollars. He will have a fund which will insure the fullest hearing for the League before Congress against advocates of adjusted compensation who lack funds.

"No man deserves credit, praise or reward for fighting for his country," says the Major's pamphlet.

**THIS** means no cheers for the full ranks that march out to war or for the thinned and weary ranks which return. The wounded man gets the same reception as the slacker.

"To do so (to fight for his country) is an inherent duty," the pamphlet continues; "a fundamental obligation of citizenship. Any young, able-bodied man who would not fulfil the obligation is entitled to no consideration and is unworthy of citizenship."

That sounds better. It is the principle of the Legion. It was the principle of the men in uniform. They did not think of credit, praise or reward when they went to the training camps.

This, however, was not true of all able-bodied young men. If all those who did not willingly fulfil that obligation, or tried to escape it, were deprived of citizenship we should have to count many less votes in the next Presidential election.

Some of them did think of a reward and they made sure to get it while the war was on. The Major would have these keep their reward and not share their gains with any of those absent-minded ones who did not think of a reward.

He passes lightly over the subject of war profiteers, whom he would leave to suffer from their stricken consciences without any diminution of their bank accounts. But here is news for you, buddy. He includes among the profiteers one-fifth of the men who were in uniform. One-fifth is the number who could not read, write and speak English.

**COUNTING** food, clothes, quarters and medical attendance included with his minimum of thirty dollars a month, the Major estimates that "any soldier who earned less than eighteen dollars a week before the war was paid higher wages in the Army than in civilian life."

"As the earning power of the men so handicapped"—meaning the ignorant one-fifth—"was probably below eighteen dollars a week before the war, there is no just basis for the claim that 'adjusted compensation' is due the one-hundred per cent. able-bodied of this class."

This class! Here I glance again at the known names on the list of backers of the Anti-Bonus League, which are impressively printed on the League's letterhead. They would have more than eighteen dollars a week if they had to depend only on the income from their investments.

The compensation which they would receive from the proposed legislation is immaterial to them. They are thinking in terms of the taxes they have to pay. All are educated and pros-

perous, and some inherited money. I am poor compared to them, but I do not need a "bonus." I am asking if it is just that others should have it.

This class! We did not hear much about "class" when we talked honor and glory to bring men into the fighting ranks. However ignorant this class was, its members, out of uniform, could have received ten dollars a day as unskilled labor.

Included among those who had a high percentage of illiteracy were the Southern mountaineers of the 30th Division that helped break the Hindenburg Line. In their region school facilities were poor. Was this their fault, or partly the fault of those who regard them as belonging to "this class"? Your fault and mine—the country's fault.

They struggled hard for livelihood upon poor acres. They could claim to be American if any of us can. Their ancestors fought under Washington and Lee. But they did not depend upon their ancestors to carry the Hindenburg Line for them. Character counted there. If scholarship helps men to fight well, then only a vivid imagination can picture what they would have done if they had all had college educations.

**FROM** economics the Major turns to ideals. If anyone thinks in terms of money it is always sagacious, if his record shows him to be susceptible on that point—the war profiteers are not—to remind him that money is dross and no real idealist will ever think in such material terms. The Major insists that we must not consider what other countries have done. We must not look across the border at Canada, which has long since adjusted compensation for her veterans.

"Our problems are our own," he says, "and we must solve them in the light of our ideals and by our own standards of citizenship, or forever cease to consider ourselves leaders in world thought or action."

Again I look at that list of backers. This appeal is of the same kind that came from the same quarters against the first proposition of an income tax as being "monarchical," alien to our institutions and to our ideals.

The ideals of Canada, which has done what this big country has not done in justice to her veterans, are good enough for me. So are the ideals of "this class" of Canadians who fought in France and of which the enemy has bitter memory. They are the same ideals as those of our men, ideals that make the two countries live in peace as neighbors.

The principle of adjusted compensation is this. In a fire we must have a man at the pump. It is even more important to have firemen to fight the flames. After this world fire when the firemen returned they found that the man at the pump had been having a relatively comfortable time and getting ten times their pay. It seems fair that they should have a little readjustment of this difference made by a rich community.

Major Buck has made a bold statement in declaring that the majority of ex-service men are against adjusted compensation. Is it true? Is it to be allowed to go unchallenged? The men of the Legion know the men in their neighborhoods who were in uniform. Are they in favor of compensation or not? Let us have a count of heads.

With one of the Major's points I wholly agree. He says: "A cause is right or wrong in principle regardless of who may advocate or who may oppose it." So I shall come back to this issue with some ideals and principles which the Major has overlooked.



# EDITORIAL

## A Foreigner Defines Americanization

"**A** MERICANIZATION as I understand it means a program of preparation of the inhabitants of this republic to become American citizens, fully alive to their national duties as well as to their privileges." So declares Wladyslaw Wroblewski, Polish minister to the United States. It is a happy definition, and one worth taking to heart by a good many native-born Americans.

What are these duties? Well, for the foreigner who comes among us, according to Dr. Wroblewski, one of the most pressing duties is to learn the English language. His observations on this point are eminently sensible:

To understand the spirit, the meaning, the aims of America's institutions, to see what is really good and what ought perhaps to be changed in the various arrangements of the collective life of the American community; to take part actively in creating the mightiest force in this country—an honest public opinion—all this is almost impossible to attain without a command of the English language. It cannot be repeated too often that he who lives in a country, benefitting by its laws and institutions, ought to know its language. It is the just debt he owes to his citizenship.

It is also the debt he owes to his common sense. The almost ideal equality inherent in the American democracy is something he cannot make practical use of so long as he is unable to compete with native Americans in speaking the American language. An immigrant who neglects to perfect himself in English voluntarily throws away most of the chances open to an American and condemns himself to be a second-class citizen.

It is useless to try to force English down the foreigner's throat. Education cannot be imparted with a battering ram. The foreigner himself knows that it is to his own interest to learn English, and the speed with which he learns it depends largely on his opportunities for acquiring it. By helping increase the number of these opportunities the rest of us—citizens for whom the chance of birth has made it unnecessary to acquire English as a new tongue—can ourselves fulfil one of the obligations which our citizenship imposes on us.

## An Expert on Our Immigration Problem

**S**ECRETARY OF LABOR JAMES J. DAVIS recently spent several months abroad studying the immigration problem. He returned more firmly convinced than ever that, if we are to safeguard American ideals and institutions, we must either radically alter our immigration laws or else stop immigration altogether.

Mr. Davis long ago learned that we are not receiving the right sort of human material from Europe. He knows exactly what he wants done to rectify conditions. In his address delivered to the Legion delegates on the opening day of the San Francisco convention he declared that, if we are to handle prospective citizens effectively, we must incorporate the three following points in our laws:

1. Examination of every prospective immigrant before he leaves his native land.
2. Granting of power to United States consuls abroad to refuse to vider passports to ineligible immigrants.
3. Enrollment of every alien on arrival and an annual census of all aliens over a period of five years, with deportation of those found to be in America illegally or for unlawful purposes.

Interesting suggestions, all of them. Were Congress to act favorably on them, and were the resultant laws properly enforced, we should no longer be worried by an "immigrant problem." The cheap-labor manufacturers and others who are clamoring for more foreign workmen will not take kindly to the Secretary's ideas, but they will appeal to the American who has the best interests of his country at heart.

Unquestionably, until existent laws are greatly improved, the flood that comes pouring in on us annually from overseas should be stopped. For the time being there should be no immigration to this country. The reasons for this

are legion. One of the very best was recently brought out most admirably by Mr. Davis himself in an interview published in the *New York Times*. "Except in very flush times, for whose continuance there is no guarantee," he said, "the American workman loses thirty days a year through unemployment. In terms of continuous employment this means that one and one-half millions of workers are idle every day in America under normal economic conditions. If employers want labor there is the place to turn for it, to that mass of American laborers not continuously employed, not to the alien hordes of Europe. The thing to do is to put that million and a half of men to work and keep them at work."

Surely no thoughtful American who realizes what the labor situation is can for a moment sanction the effort that is being made to break down the bars we have erected.

## To Let With Running Water

**I**N Rhode Island, according to the census figures of 1920, there are 566.4 persons per square mile. The busy little New England State leads all our commonwealths in density of population. Massachusetts, which the statisticians tell us has 479.2 persons to the square mile, comes second, and New Jersey, on each square mile of whose soil dwell 420 people, is third.

Out in the Far West the figures are very different. The contrast is striking—and exceedingly interesting. California—a vast area that could support the population of a dozen other States—in spite of her popularity with Americans who are seeking new homes, can produce only 22 persons to every square mile of its territory; Oregon has 8.2; Washington 20.3.

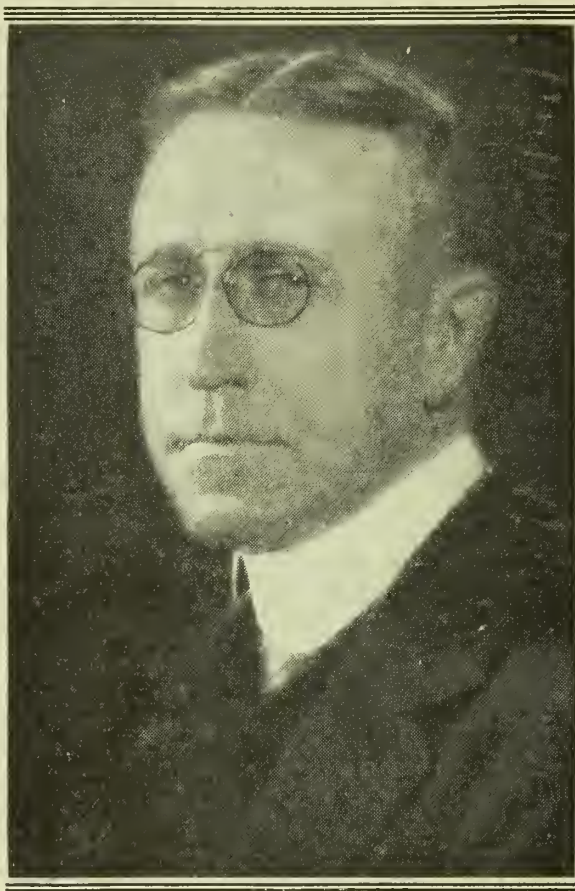
These figures don't feaze the Westerner. He is secure in the knowledge that the time is coming when, from the Canadian border to Tia Juana, the country will be inhabited, and he is preparing for that time now. A few months ago Herbert Corey, writing in the *Weekly*, told the story of the vast Colorado River project which is destined to open up and make available for use millions of acres of land at present without water; and other somewhat similar though less colossal projects are being launched in other sections out beyond where the West begins. Plans that would stagger the imaginations of the irrigation experts of twenty-five years ago are being made, so that immense tracts of land, hitherto useless, may be used to support homeseekers and help feed the world.

The State of Washington affords an interesting example of this effort to conquer Nature and win for man's uses innumerable acres of rich land. In the central and northern portion of its eastern section there lies a stretch of territory that is known as the Big Bend country. Through it wind the upper reaches of the Columbia River, and in it are located great tracts of fertile land which require only water and the magic touch of man to make them yield. The State of Washington is planning to secure that much needed water and redeem thereby a million acres of high potential productivity. The project, it is estimated, will cost fully \$250,000,000, and thus far only \$300,000 (one third contributed by the Federal Government, the other two thirds by the State) is available for use in the initial operations. A quarter of a billion dollars is a big sum, but it will be raised somehow when it is needed. An enterprise of such splendid promise must inevitably find financial support.

The two largest cities in eastern Washington are Spokane (which was credited with 105,000 inhabitants by the last census takers) and Walla Walla, which contains about 20,000 people. Watch them and all the cities near them grow—when those hitherto unirrigated sections nearby are no longer dry.



**FREDERICK PALMER**, whose personal page, "The Things That Count," is a regular feature of *The American Legion Weekly*, was born in Pennsylvania fifty years ago. That latter circumstance, and that alone, accounts for the fact that he was unable to be present at the Mexican and Civil Wars. He has made up for this unavoidable absence by attending most of the important wars for the last twenty-five years. At the age of twenty-four he was getting his baptism as a war correspondent with the Greek armies in their fight against the Turks. The Klondike gold rush drew him to Alaska, not as a prospector but as a newspaperman, and the same urge for information found him in the Philippines in time to see Dewey win his victory in Manila Bay. He returned with Dewey around the world, and the following year (1900) he began another round-the-world excursion which took him back to the Philippines and into China in time to be present at the relief of Peking. Nineteen three presented him with a Central American fracas followed by an insurrection in Macedonia, both of which he attended. During the Russo-Japanese War he was with the first Japanese army in the field. In 1907-8 he made another tour of the globe, this time with the American battleship fleet. There followed another trip to Central America, and in 1909 he was in the Levant once more for the Turkish revolution. The Balkan Wars took him to Europe yet again in 1912, and in 1914 he returned once more to cover the most authentic belligerent enterprise that erring humanity had ever embarked on. From 1914 to 1916 he was with the British Army and Fleet as sole accredited American correspondent. In 1917 Frederick Palmer abandoned the neutrality of a correspondent to become a participant, and saw his own A. E. F. buddies in action on every front.



# When *the* Melting Pot Runs Over

By Charles Phelps Cushing

**I**F some of the ideas here advanced strike you as "extreme" and "sensational," please don't blame the writer. Blame the late Thomas Jefferson and Parson Malthus, the U. S. Census Bureau and the other really responsible parties. No suggestion of any consequence in this article is original with the writer. Even the argument in behalf of complete exclusion of immigration is not a personal slant, but is the policy of *The American Legion* as a body, a plank adopted at last year's convention by unanimous consent.

When we urge thus for immediate total exclusion of any more immigration to this country, our opponents often raise the cry in protest that this is a "radical new idea and contrary to all the good old traditions of America." That statement is one of the silliest of propaganda lies. The total exclusion idea is as old as our existence as a nation. In fact, one of the first and most radical of exclusionists was none other than the man who drafted the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson fervently wished "an ocean of fire" stretched between our shores and those of Europe for the purpose of shutting off further immigration.

Whatever put such an "extremist" idea into Jefferson's head so early in the game? Surely one might think it wise in those days to defend the open door policy or at least its first cousin "restricted and selective immigration"? Those were times of extremely slow and perilous transatlantic transportation,

of little sailing ships making infrequent voyages, and of passenger lists so small that to us moderns they seem scarcely worth consideration.

But it appears that Jefferson and others of his turn of mind were, even that early, more concerned with quality than with quantity, and that they could do simple arithmetic about the possibilities of an overgrowth of population as easily as any of us moderns. Their calculations were rough and inexact, but the results were such as to arouse grave apprehensions. Yes, even that early! And in the lapse of years since, an infinitely more perilous situation has developed. The melting pot now boils and threatens to brim over.

Three hundred years ago the *Mayflower*, of 180 tons burden, required a slow and hazardous voyage of sixty-seven days to transport a hundred colonists from Plymouth, England, to Provincetown Harbor, in the lee of Cape Cod. The very hardships of such an ocean service in colonial days worked to produce a type of immigration that was both restrictive and selective. Further sifting followed in a literal "survival of the fittest" when the hardships of the ensuing winter months reduced the little colony by deaths to half.

No sorting out of the unfit to compare with that exists today. If unrestricted immigration were permitted now, we might, for example, see the

*Leviathan* fitted out again as a bunkship, as she was in 1918 in war time; and she could ferry 14,000 immigrants over the sea in each voyage, crossing in less than a week. The *Leviathan* would be only one ship of a mighty fleet that could be pressed into service to dump the "surplus population" from Europe's continent of long bread lines and short rations into our fortunate land of overflowing granaries, where there is food enough for all of us and usually something over.

Ocean transportation figures yet, albeit somewhat curiously, as a factor in determining Who's Who in America among Europe's ever swarming candidates for citizenship certificates. Behold how at every month's end a dozen big "ocean greyhounds," all loaded to the guards with immigrants, go speeding toward our shores. "First come, first served," is the rule at New York's gateway; so when the month's quota is anywhere near exhausted—which is to say most of the time—the ships in the final sprint to breast the tape at Quarantine must strain every steam gauge to cross the line among the earliest or their immigrant passengers will be turned back. The race, as Senator Copeland pointed out the other day, is literally to the swift:

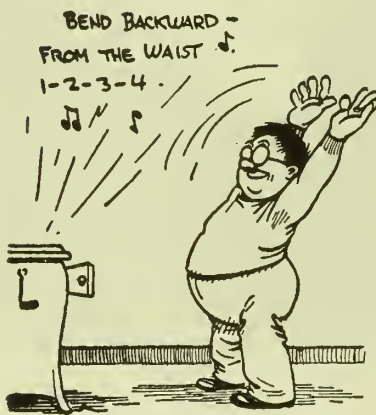
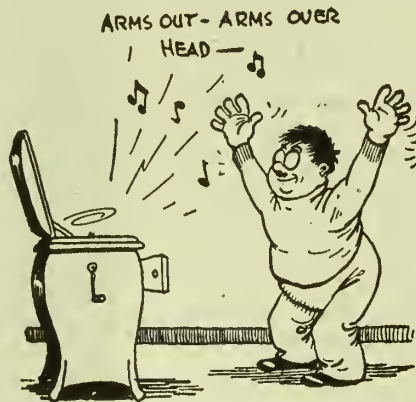
"As it is at present, the quality of the coal, the energy of the stokers, the power of machinery and the skill of the ships' navigators settle the question of citizenship." An absurd situation, but

(Continued on page 22)



# By the Numbers, Begin!

By Wallgren





## Here Is YOUR POST'S Chance to Help

AS a Legionnaire myself I am proud of what The American Legion has done for the disabled ex-service men of the country and as the director of the Veterans Bureau I am grateful for what the Legion has done.

I know that The American Legion as an organization and Legionnaires as individuals intend to continue their service. I feel, therefore, no hesitancy in suggesting a course of service which will be the greatest possible benefit to our disabled comrades. We have some 73,000 men in vocational training. Within the next three months about 10,000 of these men will complete their courses, and during the first three months of 1924 some 12,000 or 13,000 more will be graduated.

These men have been vocationally rehabilitated. A job is the only thing they need to restore them as self-sustaining units of society, standing on their own again. You Legionnaires are in touch with employers; many of you are employers

yourselves; many Legion posts have employment officers who are constantly looking up employment openings for veterans who need work. I would like to recommend to you these graduates from vocational training. From two to four years they have been making good and they will continue to make good. All they need is a chance. If you know of a job, any kind of a job, open now or that will be open within the next six months let us know, so we can give a rehabilitated veteran a chance at it. Just drop a line to the Veterans Bureau in Washington or, better yet, to the manager of the district where the employment opportunity exists, and our Employment Service will do the rest, and all of us will be grateful to you. Many large corporations are assisting in this work, and we as Legionnaires should bend every effort toward it also.

FRANK T. HINES,

Director, United States Veterans Bureau.

## Need a Good Blacksmith or Accountant? The Veterans Bureau Can Supply You

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 23D.

THE postmen of Washington, D. C., make their rounds with leather letter pouches slung from their shoulders just as they do any place else, but these gray-uniformed messengers merely take care of the post office's retail trade. There is a big eleven story white limestone building at Vermont Avenue and H Street, N. W., with which they do not have a great deal to do. The building in question is the central office of the United States Veterans Bureau. The Veterans Bureau is a wholesale customer of the post office. In lieu of postmen a couple of rehabilitated army trucks do the work because thousands and thousands of letters a day come to the Veterans Bureau, which is a larger institution than most people have any idea of. A good deal of this mail—more than any one man could possibly read and answer if he did nothing else—comes addressed to Director Frank T. Hines. General Hines doesn't try to attend to it all himself. It is opened and forwarded to the proper department, like, for example, a letter that came the other day from the Cumberland (Maryland) Chamber of Commerce.

The secretary of the Cumberland chamber wrote to say that there was a job open for a tire vulcanizer in Cumberland and that a disabled veteran was preferred. The letter went to the Rehabilitation Section, which has to do with the 73,000 veterans who are in vocational training, and wound up on the desk of Dr. F. U. Quillin, who is chief of the employment service which the Bureau conducts for the benefit of the graduates of the training schools.

Dr. Quillin had the information telephoned to the office of the Fourth Veterans Bureau district, in which Maryland is located. This office also is in Washington. A glance at the records showed that there were no rehabilitated vulcanizers out of employment in the fourth district. The information was then communicated to the headquarters of the Third District, which is in Philadelphia, asking if they had a tire vulcanizer who wanted work in Maryland. All this took place within eight hours after the letter was received from Cumberland. A few days later a man with a silver service button in his coat lapel

showed up there for work. Another disabled soldier had rounded the corner on the road to self-support.

Self-support is the aim of this vocational training. When the war was over the Government guaranteed to every soldier, sailor or marine who was disabled in its service the means of a livelihood. With men who had been wounded or disabled in service so that they could not profitably follow their former vocation this meant training for a new calling in life. This is what 73,000 men are now doing. Forty-five thousand already have completed their courses, and trainees are completing courses now faster than ever before.

During July, August and September nearly 8,000 men were graduated from the training schools as rehabilitated, but what is more important, about 7,400 of that number are now in employment like our friend in Cumberland. Of the 45,000 men who have finished their school courses since the war the Bureau reports all but about 1,500 at work. Exact figures cannot be given because as this is written the consolidated reports for September have not all been compiled. On August 1st the number rehabilitated was 42,683, of which only 1,374 were unemployed.

Many of the unemployed are out of work through no shortcoming of the Veterans Bureau, which does its best to get a job for every graduate of its schools; the list includes men who have been obliged to return to hospitals for treatment of their wounds, men recently discharged from the schools and who prefer to take a vacation before going to work, and a few men who don't want to work or have not made good—in any group of men one will find a few of these. Bureau officials, however, estimate that the failures and drones comprise not more than four percent of the whole. Considering the by-and-large run of human nature this is exceptionally low and speaks volumes of praise for the disabled veteran's determination to succeed despite his handicaps.

The showing is as good as it is because of the exceptional effort the Bureau has made within recent months to find satisfactory employment for its vocational trainees as soon as their schooling is finished. Director Hines gave this his personal attention last spring when a drive

was launched to interest large employers of labor and industrial and commercial organizations in this phase of the Bureau's problem. The Bureau's own employment service was greatly extended and improved. Under the direction of Dr. Quillin are seventy-six field employment officers. These men spend a good deal of their time traveling and they cover the entire country lining up jobs for trainees and lining up trainees for jobs. The co-operation received from employers, from chambers of commerce, from mayors and state officials and from The American Legion has been of much assistance to them in their tasks. The governors of seven States have issued proclamations asking employers to give preference to disabled men. The proclamation of Governor Cox of Massachusetts is entitled "A Business Duty" and proceeds to say:

"No group of men in our country is more entitled to respectful and sympathetic consideration. These rehabilitated veterans must be absorbed by industry, the professions, the trades, the arts and sciences. The Government promised all of these men at the beginning of their training period that they would be provided with employment opportunities at the completion of their courses of instruction. This must be done, not as a charity but in a spirit of patriotism. It is a governmental, fraternal, business and patriotic duty to aid in the return of these men in a gainful way into the economic life of the State. This service must be rendered industry, the Government and the men."

Something of the old war spirit of service to those who have served their country goes into the effort, and it has served the purpose well. Bureau officials were concerned last June when more than 3,000 veterans were scheduled for graduation—the greatest number ever turned out from the schools in a single month. It would prove a real test for the drive Director Hines had instituted, a test for the Bureau's employment service, lately expanded and gingered up. At the end of the month 3,321 trainees had been graduated and a month later all but 261 were in employment—and this notwithstanding the fact that June is the beginning of the slack season and the vacation season. In July there were 2,551 rehabilitations and jobs for 2,399.

The Bureau is now getting ahead of the game. It is spotting jobs for trainees in advance of their graduation. A survey has been made of every single one of the 73,000 men now in the schools, ascertaining when,



or nearly when, each man will graduate, what kind of work he wants and where he wants to locate. This survey shows that 9,388 trainees will finish their courses during October, November and December. These men are now in training in the Bureau's fourteen regional districts as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1st (Mass., Me., N. H., Vt., R. I.).....	316	255	438	1009
2nd (N. Y., Conn., N. J.).....	310	311	517	1138
3rd (Penn., Del.).....	207	214	293	714
4th (D. C., Md., Va., W. Va.).....	185	160	296	641
5th (Ga., Fla., S. C., N. C.).....	222	180	258	660
6th (Ala., Miss., La.).....	233	210	376	819
7th (Ind., Ohio, Ky.).....	179	130	285	594
8th (Ill., Mich., Wis.).....	237	152	371	760
9th (Ia., Kan., Mo., Neb.).....	170	149	223	542
10th (Minn., Mont., N. D., S. D.).....	150	93	165	308
11th (Colo., N. M., Utah, Wyo.).....	125	86	242	435
12th (Ariz., Cal., Nev.).....	229	143	302	674
13th (Ida., Ore., Wash.).....	116	74	172	362
14th (Ark., Okla., Tex.).....	126	90	178	403
U. S. V. B. School (Chilli- cothe, O.).....	42	83	36	161
Totals.....	2847	2289	4252	9388

A glance at the detail of this survey will show you that in the Portland (Me.) sub-district of the First District one trainee studying to become an automobile salesman was graduated last month—along with one real estate salesman, one auto mechanic, one mechanical draftsman, one electrician, three machinists and one tool maker. The November quota will include a salesman of electrical supplies, a stenographer, a timekeeper, two battery and ignition men, a cabinet maker, a cook, and a draftsman. In December the graduates will be one poultryman and fruit grower, two bookkeepers, one insurance agent, one secretary, one automobile painter, one battery man, three machinists, one printer and one cobbler.

### They're Graduating Everywhere

DOWN in Charlotte, South Carolina, in October ten farmers, one tobacco grower, one photographer, one linotype operator, one plumber, and one watch repairer were added to the country's skilled industrial forces. The December lists of graduation there include one civil engineer, two teachers, one pharmacist, a steward and three telegraphers. At the same time in Spokane, Washington, an auctioneer, a florist, a grain specialist, four fruit growers, a musician and two accountants will be open for employment.

What the Veterans Bureau is trying to do is to line up in advance as many jobs as possible. In 5,658 cases this has been done—that many men in training have jobs waiting for them when they finish. The employment service of the Bureau begins

## The November 9th Issue of *The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly*

will be the  
**ANNUAL  
POST-CONVENTION  
NUMBER**  
and will contain a summary of  
the proceedings of the Fifth  
National Convention at  
San Francisco

to take an interest in a trainee about four months before he graduates. An agent of the service talks the matter over with him, finds out where he wants to locate and a few other particulars and tries to fix him up with the very berth he wants. These agents are making themselves known in the communities in which they work. They keep tab on the employment opportunities and their instructions are never to miss a chance to impress an employer with the idea of taking on veteran labor.

When a job opens, if a veteran training in that line of work isn't near at hand he can be found some place. And conversely, if the power-house attendant who is now training at Roanoke, Virginia, the silk salesman at Newark, New Jersey, the gold-beater in New York City, the clergyman in Syracuse, New York, the barber at New Orleans, the upholsterer at Evansville, Indiana, the saxophone player at Salt Lake City or any of the other 73,000 can't find work right at hand the chances are an opening for them can be discovered if they are willing to travel.

When a trainee goes to work the Bureau watches his progress for four months to see how he is getting on. Nearly ten thousand such men are under observation now. Bureau agents receive reports from the employer and from the employee and after four months if everything is going well the man's name is removed from the active lists of the Bureau and he is called rehabilitated.

The high percentage of rehabilitated men who are working and making good is proof not only of the calibre of the men themselves but of the calibre of their instruction. The latter has greatly improved within the past eight months. Courses are completed more quickly and more satisfactorily. This is a result of the general tightening up of things in the Veterans

Bureau. A couple of years ago a trainee could loaf on the job, draw his training pay and do mighty little studying if he were so minded. If he wanted to continue this mode of life he would postpone his graduation by changing from one course to another. Goldbrickers know how.

Well, Director Hines began to crack down on these goldbrickers a while back and the result has been a great benefit to the men themselves and to the schools. Usually the trainee buckled down and went to work in earnest when he saw the Bureau meant business; where he didn't he was dropped from the rolls. Not many were so dismissed. The official figures on men "discontinued for failure to profit" show an increase for the past four or five months, but this increase is not startling. The fact of the matter is that goldbricking in vocational training was encouraged in former days by the lax way in which the training situation was handled.

### The Big Job Is Finding Jobs

THE big end of the job at present continues to be finding work for the graduates, and this will go on until the last man has finished his training and has resumed his place as a self-supporting unit in the social scheme. Veterans Bureau officials say this will take two or three more years. With 9,300 trainees finishing up between now and the first of the year, and probably 12,000 more during the first quarter of 1924, the employment service has its work cut out for it. Every field of employment will be combed for openings for these men, and the Bureau is not going to overlook the biggest employer of labor of all, who is Uncle Sam himself. The United States Government is actually the largest employer of labor in the United States. It has at this moment 523,000 persons on its civil service rolls. The annual turnover is about 60,000—that many go out and as many more come in.

Probably by the time this is published Director Hines will have written to the members of the cabinet and to President Coolidge himself asking that efforts be made to find places for more disabled veterans. Last March President Harding signed an order giving a disabled veteran an extra ten points on his examination rating and certain other advantages.

So, all in all, the situation looks promising. For years the vocational rehabilitation problem seemed to be too much for those who had it in hand. Plenty of money was being spent but the veterans were not profiting as they should. There has been a change. Bureau officials modestly claim that they are over the hill. An impartial observer must agree that they are.

M. J.



**GOLD FROM SAND.**—Nature made a natural race course out of the beach at Daytona, Florida, and all Russell C. Warner Post of the Legion had to do when it arranged for its auto speed celebration Labor Day was to get the prize money together, advertise, and sell the tickets. Merchants of Daytona pledged \$900 for prizes and the post collected 1,668 paid admissions at 50 cents each. The photograph shows seven cars all set for the jump-off



## President Asks Whole Country to Observe Education Week

**P**RESIDENT COOLIDGE has issued an official proclamation calling upon the people of the whole nation to observe the week beginning November 18th as National Education Week. By this action the President gives the highest official support to the movement which The American Legion, in conjunction with the National Education Association and one hundred co-operating organizations, is making to acquaint every American citizen with the problems and needs of the schools of the United States.

As the result of activities directed by the National Americanism Commission of the Legion, the 11,000 posts of the Legion throughout the country have planned, each in its own community, to make Education Week a period in which the message of better schools will be delivered in the churches, in the meetings of representative organizations of American business men, in the assemblies of fraternal and patriotic societies and in the schoolrooms. A suggested program for the week's observance has been distributed throughout the Legion.

In the effort to bring into close alliance all those who may be counted on as allies in the cause of better American education, Legion posts everywhere have been advised to form local committees, to include school officials, Legionnaires and representatives of other organizations. Each local committee is expected to adapt the nationally recommended program to the particular needs of its own community.

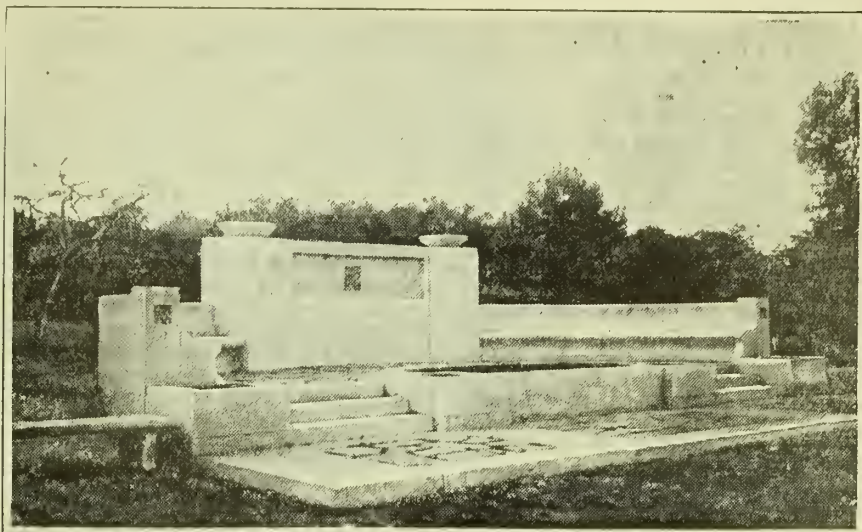
By carrying out its part in this nationwide program, the Legion renders to the nation one of the highest services of which it is capable. It is expected that the Legion's participation in Education Week this year, as in the two years past, will give to the country a new and finer understanding of the Legion's ideals, especially of its wish to march forward for national betterment with all the public-spirited citizens of the country at its side.

In his proclamation President Coolidge said:

"From its earliest beginnings America has been devoted to the cause of education. This country was founded on the ideal of ministering to the individual. It was realized that this must be done by the institutions of religion and government. In order that there might be a properly educated clergy and well trained civil magistrates, one of the first thoughts of the early settlers was to provide for a college of liberal culture, while for the general diffusion of knowledge, primary schools were established. This course was taken as the necessary requirement of enlightened society.

"Such a policy, once adopted, has continued to grow in extent. With the adoption of the Federal legislation and the establishment of free governments in the States of the Union, there was additional reason for broadening the opportunity for education. Our country adopted the principal of self-government by a free people. Those who were worthy of being free were worthy of education. Those who had the duty and responsibility of government must necessarily have the education with which to discharge the obligations of citizenship. The sovereign had to be educated. The sovereign had become the people. Schools and universities were provided by the various governments, and founded and fostered by private charity, until their buildings dotted all the land.

"We have observed the evidences of a broadening vision of the whole educational



**THE SHRINE OF AN HONORED LEGION MEMORY.**—The imposing memorial containing the ashes of the late National Commander Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., at Cincinnati, Ohio, which will be dedicated by The American Legion on Armistice Day

system. This has included a recognition that education must not end with the period of school attendance, but must be given every encouragement thereafter. To this end the night schools of the cities, the moonlight schools of the southern Appalachian countries, the extension work of the colleges and universities, the provision for teaching technical, agricultural and mechanical arts, have marked out the path to a broader and more widely diffused national culture.

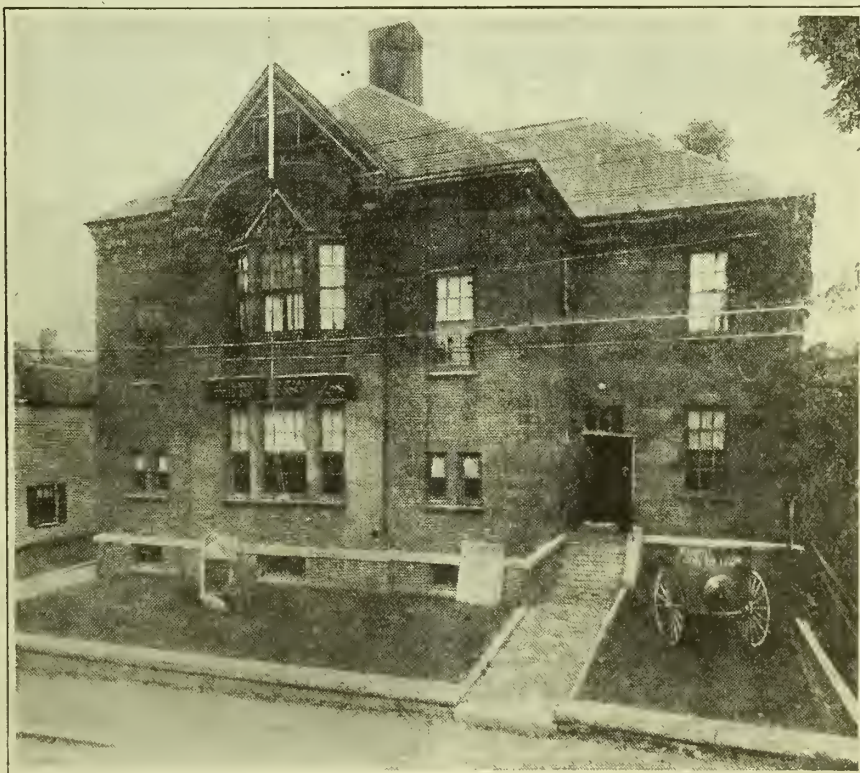
"To insure the permanence and continuing improvement of such an educational policy, there must be the fullest public realization of its absolute necessity. Every American citizen is entitled to a liberal education. Without this, there is no guar-

antee for the permanence of free institutions, no hope of perpetuating self-government. Despotism finds its chief support in ignorance. Knowledge and freedom go hand in hand."

## School Bells Ring Again When These Posts Meet

**I**N a dozen or more communities throughout the United States American Legion posts have been glad to go back to school. A typical case is that of Marblehead (Massachusetts) Post, one of the first to heed the call of the school bell.

A two-and-a-half-story brick building with a slate roof, formerly used as a high school, was remodeled by the town at a



**Marblehead (Massachusetts) Post pays a dollar a year for these quarters, once the town high school**



cost of \$15,000 and turned over to Marblehead Post at a rental of a dollar a year. Moreover the town furnishes electric light and steam heat free. The value of the building is estimated at \$75,000.

On the ground floor are the assembly hall, seating 300, a large committee room, the office of the adjutant, and a fully equipped kitchen. The second story contains a library and reading room, lounging rooms with pool and card tables, and comfortable quarters for the local Auxiliary unit, including a kitchenette.

Among other organizations that enjoy the possession of dollar-a-year school houses are Barre (Vermont) Post; Max Miller Post of Florence, Colorado; Ridgefield Park (New Jersey) Post; Martin Wallberg Post of Westfield, New Jersey; L. Barkdull Faulk Post of Monroe, Louisiana; Bunker Hill Post of Charleston, Massachusetts, and Valdez Post of Valdez, Alaska.

## LEGION LIBRARY

### Book Service

**WHO** won the war? The Legion Library Book Service is as neutral as can be expected, but it is glad to be able to offer first-hand evidence on the winning of it so that he who sits by his winter fire may read.

**OVERSEAS STARS AND STRIPES.** A reprint of all of the 71 issues of *The Stars and Stripes*, the A. E. F. newspaper, printed from February 8, 1918, to June 13, 1919, when the paper was discontinued. 568 full pages, 18 x 24 inches. Price: \$10.80.

**THROUGH THE WHEAT.** By Thomas Boyd. The war as it looked to a private in the 83d Co., Sixth Marines. 266 pages. Price \$1.75.

**OUR 110 DAYS FIGHTING.** By Arthur W. Page. A story of the combat participation of American troops. Tabloid histories of all A. E. F. divisions. Maps. 283 pages. Price: \$2.50.

**OUR GREATEST BATTLE.** By Frederick Palmer. The Meuse-Argonne offensive carefully reported by America's foremost war correspondent. Maps. 617 pages. Price: \$2.50.

**A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.** By Marquis James. 320 pages. 36 illustrations. Price: \$2.50.

**HISTORY OF THE FIRST DIVISION IN THE WORLD WAR.** Official. Set of twelve 1:20,000 operations maps in separate container. Price: \$5.

**HISTORY OF THE FOURTH DIVISION.** Official. Sixty illustrations. Maps. 368 pages. Price: \$2.

**HISTORY OF THE FIFTH DIVISION.** Official. A complete record of the division's activities from Camp Logan through the Meuse-Argonne. Tables of casualties, important field orders, decorations, citations. 86 full-page photographs. Many maps. 423 pages, 7½ x 10½ inches. Price: \$6.

**PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE 26TH DIVISION.** Five hundred photographs. 8 x 11 inches. 320 pages. Price: Cloth, \$5; leather, \$8.

**PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE 27TH DIVISION.** Over 300 official photographs. 8 x 10 inches. 244 pages. Price: \$2.75.

**HISTORY OF THE 29TH DIVISION.** Official. Complete roster. 240 illustrations. Maps. 493 pages. Price: \$5.

**HISTORY OF THE 79TH DIVISION.** Official. Over 200 illustrations. Maps. 510 pages. Price: \$5.

**HISTORY OF THE 107TH INFANTRY, 27TH DIVISION.** Official. Over 200 illustrations. 550 pages. Price: \$5.

**FROM UPTON TO THE MEUSE WITH THE 307TH.** By Capt. W. Kerr Rainsford. The war accomplishment of the 307th Infantry, 77th Division. Foreword by Maj. Gen. Alexander. 15 illustrations. Maps. 298 pages. Price: \$2.

**HISTORY OF THE 310TH INFANTRY.** Official. 265 pages. To cover the cost of the book the Association of the 310th Infantry has been forced to advance the price of the book to \$3.

**THE ARTILLERYMAN.** By Jay M. Lee. While fundamentally a history of the 129th Artillery, this book is to a large degree the story of the 35th Division and has been endorsed by infantry as well as artillery officers of the division. 150 illustrations, 22 maps, two panoramic inserts. 359 pages. Price: \$3.

**THE TURN OF THE TIDE.** By Lt. Col. Jennings C. Wise. Story of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 32nd and 42nd Divisions from Cantigny to the Vesle. 255 pages. Price: \$1.60.

Prices listed are net and include packing and mailing charges. Send order with remittance to the Legion Library, 627 West 43rd Street, New York City.

## Largest Bombs Made Would Have Trouble Destroying Big Cities

An article appeared in the daily papers recently quoting a speech made, I think, in St. Louis, which said among other things that air bombs of such size are now possible that a single one dropped on New York City would destroy it. Is that statement true? What kind of bomb is it? How many square miles will it cover destructively?—A. B. C., San Antonio, Tex.

**N**O single bomb has yet been devised which could produce anything approaching such widespread destruction as the speaker in question, if quoted correctly, credits to it. The heaviest bomb now employed weighs only 2,000 pounds; bombs of this size were used in the recent battleship tests for a detailed description of their effect see the article, "Down to the Sea in Air Ships," by Samuel Taylor Moore, in the October 5th Weekly. The recently perfected Barling bombing plane, equipped with six 400 h.p. Liberty motors, will be able to carry 10,000 pounds of explosives, and for this purpose a 4,000-pound bomb has been perfected—the heaviest missile ever made. The new Barling can carry two of these and one 2,000-pound bomb. But not even this tremendous concentration of explosives would make much of a dent in New York or any other city, so far as visual destruction is concerned. It could, of course, accomplish something approaching the same end by crippling transportation, destroying sources of light and power, and blowing up water and sewer mains.

During the war the Germans dropped a 600-pound bomb on London (experts have not determined how great a proportion of this bomb was explosive material) which demolished about twenty buildings near the point of descent and inflicted serious damage throughout a half-mile radius.

Any hostile air force bent on the destruction of New York could accomplish its ends most satisfactorily (forgetting, for

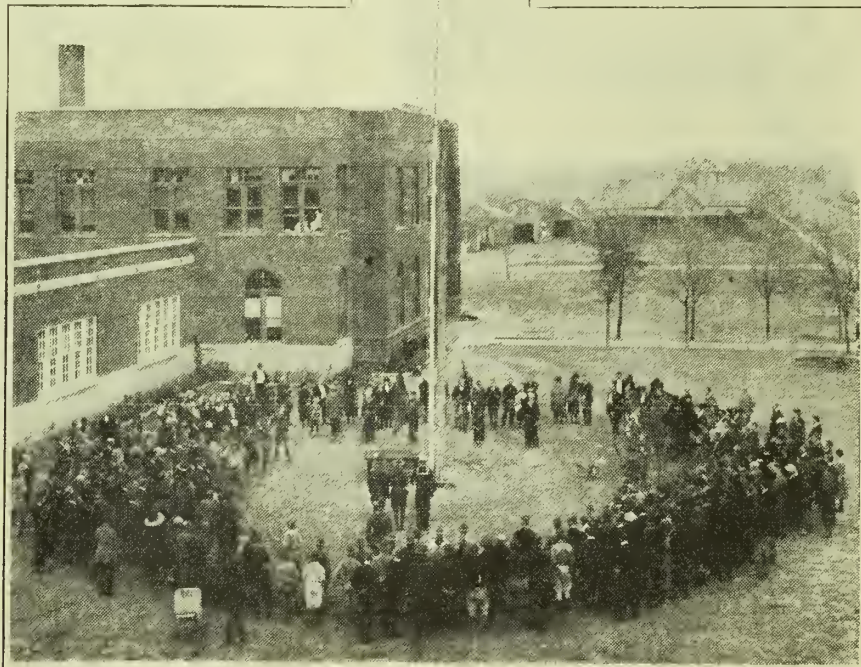
the sake of argument, any defense which might be put up) by scattering one-pound incendiary thermite bombs helter-skelter over the city. An ordinary bombing plane could carry 2,000 of these; the new Barling can carry 10,000 in a single load. Judiciously placed, these 10,000 fire brands from the sky could accomplish the destruction of a large city.

## 5,601 Kansas Veterans Must Hustle to Get Compensation

**M**ORE than five thousand Kansas veterans who are entitled to benefit by the adjusted compensation law adopted by that State have not yet applied for compensation, according to Director Carl R. White. According to Mr. White, War Department records show that 80,301 Kansas men and women were in the country's military forces during the World War, and of this number only 74,700 have applied for compensation, leaving 5,601 yet to be heard from. According to the law all compensation claims must be filed before January 1, 1924.

A somewhat similar situation exists in Maine, although no exact figures are available to show how many Maine veterans have not yet applied for the compensation provided. It is estimated that Maine furnished approximately 32,000 soldiers and sailors during the war, and of this number 31,874 have so far applied for compensation. Exactly as in the case of Kansas, no new applications will be considered by the Maine authorities after January 1, 1924.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York recently placed on the market an issue of \$21,000,000 gold bonds of the State of Illinois which included \$15,000,000 four-and-three-quarters percent service compensation bonds designed to pay the adjusted compensation for which Illinois has voted. The bonds were awarded at 100.18 and sell to yield from 4.50 to 4.60.



**AN ARMISTICE DAY IDEA.**—On last November 11th Harry Dobbs Post of Duncan, Oklahoma, dedicated a flagpole which was its gift to the city. Many Legion posts throughout the country have made similar gifts to their communities, especially to schools.





In many cases of partial baldness the hair roots are not dead, but merely dormant. Merke Treatment revives dormant roots, promoting new hair growth. Note illustrations, reproduced to show how hair improves appearance.

# New Hair Guaranteed in 30 Days-or No Cost!

A brand new growth of hair in 30 days! That's my guarantee. My startling discovery has already grown new hair for hundreds of others. If it can't do the same for you—then I don't want a cent of your money. If you want the proof of what I have done for others—entirely free—just mail the coupon below.

By ALOIS MERKE, Founder of Famous Merke Institute, Fifth Ave., New York

**T**HIS may sound like a broad claim to you—growing hair in 30 days. I don't deny it. It is a broad claim. But I don't ask you to take my word for it. I don't ask you to risk a single cent. For no matter how thin your hair may be—unless there is new hair on your head in 30 days—**then I don't want a cent of your money!** All I ask you to do is to try my treatment. That's all. And if you are not positively amazed at the results at the end of 30 days—just tell me so, and without asking a single question I will instantly—and gladly—refund every cent you have paid me. That's how much faith I have in my treatment.

## My Unusual Guarantee

I know you are skeptical. Perhaps you have wasted time and money on treatments which by their very nature could NEVER restore your hair. All right. Perhaps yours is one of the rare cases that I cannot help, either. I don't know. But I know that it has banished falling hair and dandruff for hundreds of others—often with the first few treatments. I do know that it has already given a new growth of hair to people who long ago despaired of regaining their hair. And so I am entirely willing to let you try it at my risk—and if it fails to restore your hair then the test is free.

## Entirely New Method

My treatment is the result of 17 years of experience gained in treating thousands of cases of baldness. This included many long years which I spent in such famous research centers as Feidelberg, Berlin, Paris, Cairo and Geneva. At the Merke Institute, Fifth Ave., New York, many have paid as high as \$500 for the results I have brought. Yet now—through the Merke Home Treatment—these same results may be secured at home for **just a few cents a day!**

Many people have the idea that when the hair falls out and no new hair appears that the hair roots are necessarily dead. I have disproved this. In most cases the hair roots are not dead, but merely dormant! Even if the scalp is almost bare it is now possible, in a great many cases, to awaken these dormant hair roots and to stimulate an entirely new growth of healthy hair!



Alois Merke  
Founder of Merke Institute

My method is entirely different from anything known or used before. It provides—for the first time—a means of penetrating **direct** to dormant roots, and giving them the very nourishment needed to enable them to grow hair. There is no massaging—no singing—no “mange cures”—no unnecessary fuss or bother of any kind. Yet results are usually noticeable after the very first few treatments which can be taken in any home in which there is electricity.

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If you will merely fill in and mail the coupon below I will gladly send you without cost or obligation my interesting 32-page booklet—“New Way to Make Hair Grow”—describing my treatment in detail.

This booklet contains much helpful information on the care of the hair—and in addition shows by actual photographs what my treatment is doing for thousands of others.

If you are bald—or if right now you are merely troubled with falling hair and dandruff—this free book will prove to be of the greatest value to you. So mail the coupon now—and it will be sent you by return mail without cost or obligation.

### ACTUAL RESULTS

“I have been bothered with dandruff for twenty years and had lost nearly all of my hair. I have used your treatment 30 days now and have a good growth of hair coming in. I cannot say too much in praise of the Merke Treatment.”

C. H. B.

“Treatment positively shows quick results. After five weeks' treatment a new growth of hair has shown on each side of the temple, where I have been bald for years.”

C. B.

“Am glad to say I can see such great change in my hair. It is growing longer and my head is full of young hair that has made its way through since I have been using Merke Treatment. I can't say enough for it. It will do everything you claim it to do.”

Mrs. G. G.

“After using the Merke Treatment as per your instructions, my scalp is now showing improvement daily, and I think in time I will have more hair than I had two years ago. I was practically bare on the top, but now it is gradually filling in from the back.”

J. S. W.

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## BURSTS AND DUDS

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### Practising Up

Bates: "Did you enjoy your return sea voyage from Europe?"

Gates: "I should say not! There were several United States senators on board who insisted on giving the results of their study on conditions abroad to all the passengers."

### All Changed

St. Peter sighed.  
"This place isn't what it used to be," he said.

"Why isn't it?" asked the new arrival who had stopped for a moment's chat at the pearly gate.

"I foolishly let in some reformers," groaned the saint.

### Comparison

Mother: "And how did you like the circus, Willie?"

Willie (sighing): "Well, ma, all I can say is I'm afraid it's practically plumb ruined Sunday school for me."

### Undetermined

The Colonel: "Do you know whether or not this mule is gentle?"

Mr. Johnsing: "Nossuh, nossuh! Ah ain' dat keerless."

### A Movie Addict

Mother: "I do wish you'd act like a little gentleman."

Robert (aged six): "But, mother, this is the age of two-fisted he-men."

### Barks from a Pup Tent

No, Clarissa, the saying, "Man wants but little here below" was not originated by a prize fighter.

France should hire a few American pugilists to get her money from Germany.

When sheik meets sheik they go to some dance hall.

Many a man has to rely on a mustache to keep a stiff upper lip.

A bachelor's version: Beauty is only make-up deep.

The millennium will have arrived when they can make foolproof automobiles.

### Sensible Superstitions

It is bad luck to lose your job on Monday.

To fall from a high window on Tuesday.

To fail to dodge a car on Wednesday.

To lose your pocketbook on Thursday.

To be arrested for speeding on Friday.

To break your leg on Saturday.

To be hanged on Sunday.

### Let It Soak in

When the colored couple were being married and the clergyman read the words, "love, honor and obey," the bridegroom interrupted:

"Read dat ag'in, pahson; read dat onct mo', so's de lady kin ketch de full solemnity of de meanin'. Ise been married befo'."

### That's What Ma Wants to Know

Old Lady: "What does your daddy do?"

Betty: "I don't know, but he always has lots of excuses."

### The Direct Route

Rub: "Dobbs willed his entire fortune to his lawyer."

Dub: "That certainly simplifies matters."

### Help to Happiness

"True happiness comes from the inside," observed the philosopher.

"I agree," remarked the bon vivant, as he prepared to put a dry Martini where it would do the most good.

### No Pep

"I'm sorry I wasn't able to be with you on your outing. Did you have a chaperon?"

"No, we didn't need any."

"Then I'm not so sorry."

### Real Nasty

"My history prof," complained the flapper, "is just about the meanest man in the world."

"How's that?" asked her father.

"He borrows the nice pearl-handled penknife I got for Christmas so he can sharpen his pencils to give me low marks."

### Unbelievable

Hogan: "An' what's me temperature today, ma'am?"

Nurse: "One hundred and a half."

Hogan: "Will ye listen to that? An' in the dead o' winter too, bedad!"

### Too Much of a Strain

Dan: "Don't you think you could ever learn to love me?"

Ann: "No, I never did like to study hard."

### Cause for Peevishness

May: "Why are you so angry at Jack?"

Fay: "I told him I was neither pretty nor brainy and the horrid thing said he didn't care—he loved me, anyway."

### Revenge Is Sweet

Kindly Old Gentleman: "And what are you going to do when you grow up, little girl?"

Little Girl: "I'm going to marry that nasty Freddie Walters and then divorce him."

### The Author

I wrote a series of nonsense verses that were syndicated all over the country. I bought a snug little bungalow with the proceeds.

Then I wrote some risqué stories for



BY LAND



some of the frisky magazines. I bought an imported car.

Next I wrote a crazy song—no sense at all—and a friend turned out a jazzy tune. It swept the nation. I took a lazy summer cruise to the antipodes.

But I wasn't satisfied. I wanted to do something really worth while and have a big income. I wrote a book that the critics said was the greatest since "Les Miserables."

Well, the eats aren't so bad here at the poorhouse.

Give Him the Job

Jazz Band Leader: "So you want a job as trap drummer, eh? What experience have you had?"

Applicant: "Well, once I worked as a boiler-maker's apprentice and I also washed dishes in a quick lunch room."

Brilliant Career Ahead

First Father: "How's your son getting along at college?"

Second Dad: "Splendidly! He lost two hundred dollars at poker and won every cent of it back again."

The Infant Terrible!

"Well, well, my little man," remarked the passing neighbor. "I hear you have a new baby brother in your house."

"Huh!" ejaculated the small boy. "Where didja suppose he'd be? In the garage?"

So-o-o-ome Problem!

Mirandy: "What's yo' husband meditating about?"

Alicia: "Whah at he's gwine to be to-night when Ah finds out he is whah he says he ain't."

Talented

"You've bought your little boy a type-writer?" cried the neighbor. "But he's only three. He can't possibly write on one."

"Oh, no," replied the doting mother. "But he's very musical. He just loves to hear the bell ring."

The Trade Mark

"Mamma, are the people in Siam Republicans?"

"Why, no, dearie. Why?"

"Because I read where they worship the elephant."

Conventional

Rub: "And have you seen the Navy Yard?"

Dub: "No. But isn't it three feet like any other?"

Not the Right Sort

Huyler: "Do you ever attend any spirit seances?"

Cuyler: "Nevah. There are such a deuced numbah of spirits one wouldn't care to speak to."

Mean Thing

Bates: "Richback certainly played his wife a shabby trick."

Gates: "What was that?"

Bates: "She sued him for divorce and then he persuaded the papers not to publish a line about it."

OUTFIT REUNIONS

158TH FIELD HOSPITAL.—Annual reunion, Hotel Vendome, San Jose, Calif., Nov. 10. Address H. J. Riordan, 1620 The Alameda, San Jose.

200TH - 201ST (LATER 496TH - 497TH) Aero Sqdns.—Annual reunion dinner, Café Boulevard, Bway, and 41st st., New York City, Dec. 8. Address William W. Mitchell, 522 Fifth av., New York City.

Announcements for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

Legionnaires! Try This Test!

1. Where have we taken action similar to the French occupation of the Ruhr?
2. What treaty, rejected by Germany in 1912, would have prevented us aiding the Allies?
3. How did we intervene in a foreign country with armed forces a century before 1917?
4. Why do we celebrate Independence Day on July 4th instead of July 2nd?
5. What "entangling foreign alliance" did we have in Washington's time?
6. When did we threaten war with France unless she paid us her debts?
7. What historical incident gave Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis his peculiar Christian names?
8. How were we better prepared for the Revolution than for the World War?
9. What is the Monroe Doctrine, and why was it enunciated?
10. How did Roosevelt, when President, stop the Kaiser with one threat?

As a 100% American Can You Answer These Questions?

If you had to pass this examination to continue as a member in good standing of the American Legion, how would you succeed? Can you correctly answer 60% of the questions listed above?

YOU, as a member of the Legion, were in uniform during the World War. You stood the "blood test" of Americanism and earned the right to be considered one of the most valuable citizens of the nation—an example for our young Americans. But how much do you really know of this country for which you risked so much? How much of its thrilling, inspiring history do you know?—its struggles, its developments, its achievements?

To Legionnaires, more than anyone else, the country should be able to look for sound patriotic guidance. Yet it is a regrettable fact that few of us measure up even in a small way to Legion standards. Few of us have a background of accurate knowledge upon which to base our opinions—and upon which we can advise others wisely. Few of us are now in a position with knowledge of the past to justify our national acts or to defend the nation's policies.

We should realize that the commonplace events of yesterday are the causes of our all-important issues of today. Our present laws, economic system, federal and foreign policies—our beliefs, prejudices and political affiliations—all have their sources in the pages of American History—pages which unfortunately are unknown to the vast majority of men who pride themselves on being 100% Americans.

Why Few Really Know the Essentials of American History

Every right thinking American has often felt a desire to know the inside secrets about our country. But until now no historian has had the knowledge or the courage to divulge these secrets without filling his volumes with petty details, unimportant dates and dry-as-dust statistics. Only one historian has dared to make the whole story of this country plain and intensely interesting—only one has so far ventured to discuss our political, social and industrial problems from a non-partisan viewpoint—and to fearlessly show us how much we are deluding ourselves in the light of comparatively recent events.

The great author and historian is Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews, former President of Brown University. His amazing and thrilling disclosures are found in his marvelous "History of the United States."

Six Luxurious Volumes That Fire Your Imagination

Here's your chance to study American History in the form of a continuous and fascinating novel! Every phase, every important event is told in inter-

Six big volumes brimful of gripping, inspiring, historical narratives.



The average American citizen closes his country's history when he is 14 years of age—and never opens it again!

esting, readable, swift moving narrative that gives you a clear vision of the whole and an accurate sense of the sequence of events. You learn history in the pleasantest—the most thrilling way imaginable. Like watching an exciting movie! You see each event in relation to the events that follow.

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Legionnaires—Examine Them Free

Take five days to examine the books. Dip into them as deeply as you like. Then, if you decide to keep them, as it seems to us almost certain you will, simply remit \$2.00 as first payment, then only \$2.00 a month for five months, until our special low price of \$12.00 is paid. (Cash price \$10.00.)

There are positively no strings to this offer. You alone shall decide. If for any reason you desire to return them at the end of the five-day period, you will not owe us a cent. But act promptly. The edition is almost gone! Sign the coupon now—and discharge for all time the debt you owe yourself as a Legionnaire.

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## Meet Uncle Sam's Only Insurance Agent: The American Legion

CONSIDER what is happening in the offices of what was lately the world's greatest insurance company, the War Risk Insurance branch of your Uncle Samuel, who five years ago had four and a half million policy-holders and today has a scant three-quarters of one million. It has been another case of everybody's business being nobody's business. Three-quarters of a million service men have been wise enough, fortunate enough, perhaps opulent enough, to keep on paying premiums on their Government insurance taken out during the World War. There has been scant concern for the four million others who quit paying premiums and let their policies lapse.

Scant concern? Perhaps hardly that. The American Legion has done what it could to help bring the four million back into the insurance fold—and it may be only coincidence that the number of holders of Government policies at present roughly equals the number of members of The American Legion. Perhaps a man who can't see the advantages of membership in the Legion might also be blind to the overpowering arguments why he should reinstate his government insurance policy.

Then, again, perhaps this conclusion is not altogether fair to the four million. Perhaps, in spite of all that the Legion has said and taught, a large percentage of the four million are still unaware of the valuable rights they are missing.

Congress effectually put the government insurance branch in hobbles when it stipulated, in making appropriations for the support of the War Risk Insurance Bureau immediately after the war, that no part of the appropriations was to be expended for the purpose of inducing former policy-holders to reinstate their insurance. This policy has continued in effect, and at every step the Veterans Bureau has had to consider whether even the casual advertising it has done might be construed as a violation of this policy. It is altogether commendable, then, that the Bureau has, in spite of this and other handicaps, been successful in obtaining reinstatements of policies by a large number of men during the past year. That it has been at all successful is due in large part to the co-operation which has been given by departments of The American Legion. Post service officers of the Legion, above all, deserve a large share of whatever credit is due.

Since the New Orleans convention of the Legion declared in favor of a campaign for reinstatement of government insurance, departments and posts have worked wholeheartedly to support the Bureau's insurance efforts. They are still working. Experiences of some departments have pointed the way to further possibilities in other departments.

In the Department of Washington, for instance, Henry A. Wise, department adjutant, originated the idea of keeping insurance constantly before post members by making it the subject of interrogation at every "sick call," a part of each post meeting provided for in the Manual of Ceremonies. "Legionnaire Doughob is sick—is he carrying a government insurance policy?" That's the idea. And every member who thinks of Doughob's policy is reminded of his own—or the lack of it.

Typical of many other Legion experiences is that recounted by Guy H. May, adjutant of the Department of Tennessee. "Recently," writes Mr. May, "the Legion went

to quite a bit of trouble and outlined a schedule for an insurance squad's three months' tour, but the work had hardly been started before it was stopped by the Veterans Bureau."

With a background of three years' work as a post adjutant, Mr. May has reached this conclusion:

"The only way is to put government insurance on an old-line basis and go to the service man with the features and advantages of government insurance, as I feel reasonably sure that if this is done sixty or seventy percent of all service men would carry government policies."

The New York Department recounts an experience similar to Mr. May's. Carl W. Sudhoff, department service director, says:

"Early in February we were told that the Bureau contemplated a country-wide drive on insurance. We sent out bulletins and arranged for post meetings to be addressed by representatives of the insurance division of the Bureau. About this time we were notified that orders had been received from Washington stating that traveling expenses for men to address post meetings could no longer be authorized. The drive, as such, was therefore stopped."

### Success from Personal Interviews

IN many departments special insurance campaigns have been carried out based on personal interviews with men who have dropped their policies. In Illinois, for instance, the Legion demonstrated the possibilities of this method by concentrating efforts in seven cities, obtaining applications totaling \$1,446,000. The cities and amounts were: Galesburg, \$112,000; Canton, \$211,000; La Salle, \$257,000; Ottawa, \$205,000; Rock Island, \$212,000; Peoria, \$282,500; Bloomington, \$166,500. This drive was held in April. Previously a drive in Peoria, where a branch office of the Veterans Bureau is located, brought reinstatement of more than a million dollars' worth of insurance in a week's time. Percy H. Owen, Department Adjutant, has this to say concerning the Illinois effort:

"The campaigns lasted five days in each city, which means that we obtained all results in thirty-five days' time. Campaigns were conducted on the theory that insurance is sold, not bought. Preceding each campaign the state department of the Legion sent a letter to the post commander of the city in which the campaign was to be conducted urging him to give utmost assistance to the representatives of the Bureau on their arrival in his city. The Peoria office of the Bureau made contact with persons in the city and organized a general campaign committee composed of prominent Legionnaires, city officials and members of luncheon clubs. A publicity campaign was conducted in the newspapers. The local post of the Legion held a special insurance meeting, with entertainment features. Every service man attending the meeting was urged to reinstate his own insurance and to persuade at least one other service man to do likewise. An effort was made to contact personally as many service men as possible, with five representatives of the Bureau doing the interviewing.

"The International Harvester Company at Canton had a representative from the office go about the factory with the government representatives so that every service man in the plant was seen. The Western Clock Company at La Salle, employing 2,400 men, made arrangements whereby the



government representatives were given space in the employment office and each service man was permitted to go to the office on the company's time to see the Bureau representatives. Over \$60,000 worth of insurance was sold in one day to employees in this plant."

In District No. 11 of the Veterans Bureau, including Colorado and adjoining states, the Veterans Bureau accomplished remarkable results by sending out traveling squads of insurance representatives before it was ruled from Washington that money could not be expended for this purpose. Co-operating with the Utah department of the Legion, two squads visited sixty towns in Utah. In each town the coming of the Bureau squad was widely advertised and the Legion post arranged for a meeting. As a result, in a State with a service population of 20,000, policies totaling \$2,200,000 were written in two months, one-third of the total amount written in the entire district during the whole year. Plans were being arranged for similar tours in Colorado when the orders from Washington put an end to traveling solicitation. It was estimated that had arrangements been carried out at least \$5,000,000 worth of insurance would have been written in Colorado. The need of active efforts to remind service men of their insurance rights in this district, as in every other district, is shown by figures. During the World War service men of the States composing the district carried War Risk policies totaling \$650,000,000. Less than one-tenth of this amount is now carried by the veterans of these States.

In co-operation with the Veterans Bureau, the Colorado Department of the Legion has been trying to devise a plan as a substitute for the plan of sending squads on tours. A start is being made in Denver, headquarters of the district office of the Bureau. A card index is being made of all service men in Denver, giving for each a correct address and a notation showing whether his government insurance is active or lapsed. By correspondence and personal contact each man will be urged to reinstate his insurance in case it has lapsed.

### How Arkansas Did It

**M**AKING the best of things as they are, the Arkansas department of the Legion has rendered notable assistance to the Veterans Bureau in selling converted insurance. Department Adjutant Claude A. Brown tells how it has been done:

"The Bureau circularized every Legionnaire in Arkansas, using the mailing list of the *Arkansas Legionnaire*. Letters were sent explaining in details the methods by which insurance could be reinstated and converted into permanent policies. In response to these letters, 1,000 inquiries came in asking additional information. The sub-district office of the Bureau at Little Rock opened what is called a 'prospect file' and followed up all these inquiries. During June the Little Rock office sent personal letters to each post commander in the State, furnishing him with a blank form and requesting him to give the name and address of every service man in his community who would recognize the importance of insurance and would be likely to become a government policy-holder. Remarkable results were obtained in some communities. Field men from the Bureau office visited the communities and called on the prospects. One representative, whose regular duties are to supervise men in vocational training, sold \$32,000 worth of insurance in Mena simply by calling on men rated as prospects."

Handicapped by the provision which

prevents the expenditure of money for traveling expenses of insurance representatives, the Charlotte (North Carolina) sub-district office of the Veterans Bureau has managed to obtain many reinstatements through the co-operation of the Legion. It has instructed vocational training officers and contact officers sent to communities to investigate claims to take advantage of their stay in the community by presenting the advantages of government insurance to service men. Legion posts, informed of the arrival of these officers, arranged special meetings. The Legion in North Carolina also co-operates with the Red Cross, pastors of churches, physicians and county and city officials to secure the attention of service men who have not reinstated their insurance. In some of the larger cities Boy Scouts have helped by putting insurance stickers on the windshields of automobiles warning service men not to trifle with time or chance but to take out insurance.

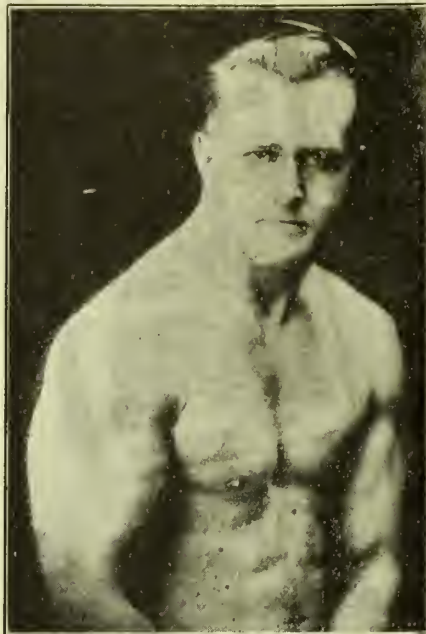
The Iowa department was instrumental in having an insurance pamphlet attached to every check sent out by the state adjusted compensation board.

In the foreign departments of the Legion, efforts to stimulate reinstatement of insurance have been aided by the fact that most commercial companies require extra premiums from Americans living abroad. In Mexico, for instance, commercial companies collect premiums twenty-five percent larger than those charged the same policy-holders when living in the United States, according to Harry W. Berdie, department adjutant. For this reason government insurance represents to the American service man living in Mexico a saving of about forty percent. In the past year the service officer of the Department of Mexico has helped World War veterans get policies valued at \$210,000.

Inquiries among all the departments of the Legion reveal that the present restrictions of the Veterans Bureau on travel for insurance purposes and the initiative-destroying requirement imposed by Congress against expense of any kind for the purpose of obtaining reinstatements constitute an obstacle in the path of complete success in the Legion's effort to extend the benefits of government insurance. The activities enumerated in this article prove that this obstacle is not insurmountable. It becomes easier each year to convince a service man that his duty to himself and his family requires him to hold a government insurance policy. The present efforts of the Legion will undoubtedly restore the insurance division of the Veterans Bureau to its rightful position and make possible that complete performance of its function which the Legion desires.

### 327,224 Veterans Now Hold Converted Insurance Policies

**T**HE number of holders of converted War Risk Insurance policies (United States Government Insurance) has increased more than fifty percent since December, 1920, according to figures recently announced by the Veterans Bureau. On the earlier date 212,152 converted policies were held by World War veterans, totaling \$712,454,000. The following December the figures were respectively 264,669 and \$944,901,851. The billion mark in redemption value of policies held had risen by December, 1922, to \$1,119,714,905 in the hands of 298,256 service men and women. Eight months later there were 327,224 policy-holders and \$1,252,332,498 worth of policies. These figures are, of course, exclusive of non-converted War Risk policies still held by veterans.



Latest Photograph of Earle E. Liederman

### If you were dying tonight

and I offered you something that would give you ten years more to live, would you take it? You'd grab it. Well, fellows, I've got it but don't wait till you're dying or it won't do you a bit of good. It will then be too late. Right now is the time. To-morrow or any day some disease will get you and if you have not equipped yourself to fight it off you're gone. I don't claim to cure disease. I am not a medical doctor, but I'll put you in such condition that the doctor will starve to death waiting for you to take sick. Can you imagine a mosquito trying to bite a brick wall? A fine chance.

### A REBUILT MAN

I like to get the weak ones. I delight in getting hold of a man who has been turned down, as hopeless by others. It's easy enough to finish a task that's more than half done. But give me the weak, sickly chap and watch him grow stronger. That's what I like. It's fun to me because I know I can do it and I like to give the other fellow the laugh. I don't just give you a veneer of muscle that looks good to others. I work on you both inside and out. I not only put big, massive arms and legs on you but I build up these inner muscles that surround your vital organs. The kind that give you real pep and energy; the kind that fire you with ambition and the courage to tackle anything set before you.

### ALL I ASK IS NINETY DAYS

Who says it takes years to get in shape? Show me the man who makes any such claims and I'll make him eat his words. I'll put one full inch on your arm in just 30 days. Yes, and two full inches on your chest in the same length of time. Meanwhile, I'm putting life and pep into your old back-bone. And from then on, just watch 'em grow. At the end of thirty days you won't know yourself. Your whole body will take on an entirely different appearance. But you've only started. Now comes the real work. I've only built my foundation. I want just 60 days more (90 in all) and you'll make those friends of yours that think they're strong look like something the cat dragged in.

### A REAL MAN

When I'm thru with you, you're a real man. The kind that can prove it. You will be able to do these things that you had thought impossible. And the beauty of it is that you keep on going. Your deep full chest breathes in rich pure air stimulating your blood and making you just huddle over with vim and vitality. Your huge, square shoulders and your massive muscular arms have the craving for the exercise of a regular he-man. You have the flash to your eye and the pep to your step that will make you admired and sought after in both the business and social world.

This is no idle prattle, fellows. If you doubt me, make me prove it. Go ahead, I like it. I have already done this for thousands of others and my records are unchallenged. What I have done for them, I will do for you. Come then, for time flies and every day counts. Let this very day be the beginning of new life to you.

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Dept. 3211, 305 Broadway, New York

### EARLE E. LIEDERMAN

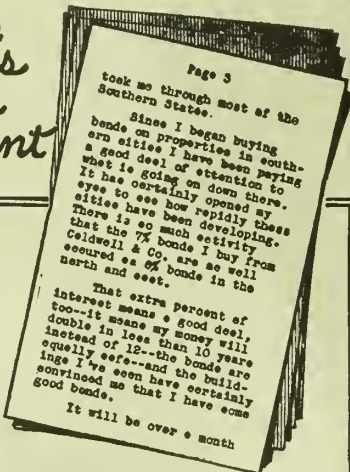
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# When the Melting Pot Runs Over

(Continued from page 11)

one at which we cannot laugh because the system is essentially so cruel to the S. O. L.'s, who through no fault of their own or lack of fitness, are turned back at the gate. No one can give any very good reason why this sorting and sifting should not be done overseas.

Jefferson was undoubtedly an extremist. An early day "dirt farmer" heart and soul, he went so far in his intense dislike of cities as to declare them "sores upon the body politic." He wrote one time that he was anxious that there should be no change in the predominant agricultural character of the South; the people of this country would "remain virtuous as long as agriculture is our principal object, which will be the case while there remain vacant lands in America. When we get piled upon one another in large cities, as in Europe, we shall become corrupt as in Europe."

How he would stare and how he would gasp if he saw our New York City or Chicago or any of their kindred of today with their skyscraping office buildings and mile upon mile of mammoth apartment houses. Or if he learned from our latest census tables that with the decade 1910-1920 it has come to pass that a majority of the population is no longer rural, and that the last of our free lands have been staked off.

Happily, we can yet feed ourselves and take care of a good percentage of increase in population with our own yields of grain and cattle and orchard and garden truck; and this for some decades to come. None the less, the end of what we boasted as "expansion" already is in sight; our cherished "elbow room" is truly getting cramped. At last we face the day foreseen more than a hundred years ago by that old crepe-hanger, T. Jefferson.

Where did Thomas Jefferson get his alarmist ideas? One source of them without doubt was a famous writing parson of that time, Thomas Robert Malthus of England. Everybody was discussing Malthus, and usually with considerable heat. He was, we hear, "the best abused man of his time," and stirred up more of a row than Darwin did a generation or two later. Parson Malthus, observing the earth's increase in population in his day, and studying with particularly close interest the swift increase of our young country

overseas, decided that population, unless it was limited by such "checks" as starvation, war and plague, "goes on doubling itself every twenty-five years—or increases in geometrical ratio." (Such a rate as 2—4—8—16—32.) But food supply, he noted, "considering the present average state of the earth," could not increase, even in so fortunate a land as the new United States, at "faster than in an arithmetical ratio." (such as 2—4—6—8—10.)

The problem, as he saw it, we might re-state crudely in some such example as this: Say, you start with two rabbits and an available food supply of ten cabbage leaves. Next season you have fifteen cabbage leaves and four rabbits; after that, twenty cabbage leaves and eight rabbits; then, twenty-five cabbage leaves, sixteen rabbits. At this juncture a "situation" develops, for next season you have thirty-two rabbits, only thirty leaves. (As in India or China, a famine threatens.) Close after that comes a hunger crisis; sixty-four rabbits, only thirty-five rations. Here a grim "law of necessity" steps in, acting as a "check."

Parson Malthus published his first essays on population just before the dawn of a century of amazing mechanical progress. Just as Thomas Jefferson, when he spoke of people "getting piled upon one another in cities," did not vision our modern skyscrapers, Malthus did not foresee what would be done with modern tractor plows and harvesting machines and fertilizer-spreaders—inventions which, abetted by discoveries in the chemistry of soils, postponed the day of hunger which by the parson's calculations seemed inevitable comparatively soon. No wonder that the economic sharps of the late Nineteenth Century, beholding our progress, decided to lay the parson's essays on the shelf. That old foggy in silk knee breeches and a powdered wig—he was a back number now—he hadn't dreamed of what Modern Science could accomplish.

But the back number staged a comeback. In recent years, and never so

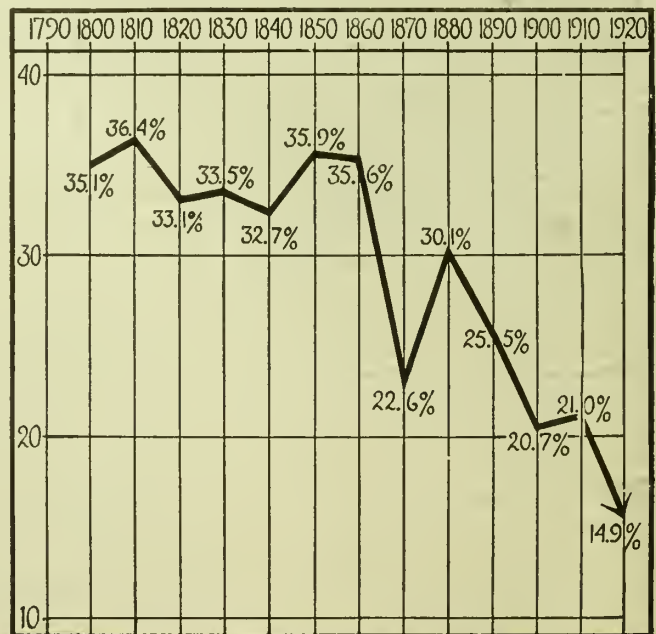
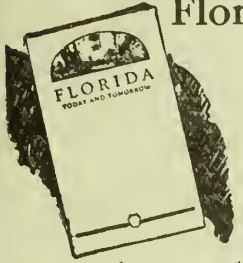


Chart showing the percentages of gain, decade by decade, in our population. Note that the compiler has designated the year 1790 as zero



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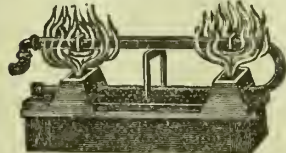
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## The Price of Money

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Money, like most other things in this world, is worth what you can get for it. And the price of money is calculated in terms of interest rates. If money is in demand people will bid higher for it than when it is more plentiful and not so much sought after. When money is scarce it brings high rates of interest; when there is a large supply of it rates are lower.

We have had numerous examples of these varying conditions in recent years. We all remember the high interest rates obtaining during the war years, and how for the past four years there has been a more or less steady decline. We also remember the extremely high cost of living, for living expenses are accustomed to fluctuate with the cost of money.

Many people wonder why it is that interest rates are higher in the southern and western portions of the United States than they are around New York and the New England states. The answer is plain. New York and the East are the center of the nation's capital accumulations, and a very large percentage of the country's wealth is held in that comparatively small district. If a man wants money in New York for some legitimate enterprise he is not apt to encounter difficulty in getting it; the amount to lend keeps up in good ratio to the amount demanded by borrowers, or to put it another way the supply is adequate to the demand. The result is that interest rates are not particularly high.

In the south and west, however, conditions are somewhat different. In those regions there is still a huge amount of development work going on, and such work requires money. The supply of capital there is scarcely adequate, and as a consequence there is lively competition among borrowers for what there is. Rates, as a result, are considerable higher there than in those parts of the country where industry is more fully developed and the passage of time has permitted an accumulation of capital. So it is that real estate mortgage bonds, for example, secured by property in the south, southwest, and west customarily yield a higher return to the investor than those secured by eastern properties. Usually we think that the higher the yield the lower the degree of safety in an investment, and high yields are frequently referred to as danger signals. All of which is true enough as a general proposition, and is a point for the investor to bear in mind. At the same time conditions may be such that there are exceptions to the general rule, and in the case just mentioned it seems to us an exception is noted.

Money is worth what it will bring, and if in certain sections of the country it will bring more than in others that is hard luck for the borrower, but rather nice for the investor who is in a position to take advantage of this circumstance.

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much as in the days since the war, we begin to hear whispers again among the wise-crackers to the effect that though the parson pitched with an old-fashioned delivery he had something on the ball. His calculations were somewhat upset by scientific progress; but his reasoning was not. Soundest of all, it appears, was his main point—that the muster roll of the earth's population has a top limit, about which the Q. M. department has the final say in terms of how much chow can be issued. Despite the ingenuity of our Wattses and McCormicks and Henry Fords, we cannot avert, we can only stave off, a day when there will be more noses in the world than nosebags, and when even the peoples of our proud white Western civilizations must increase in less rabbit-like numbers or begin to draw in their belts a few notches. In Russia and in Central Europe that has happened when a great war put the new-fangled machinery out of whack; the very kind of thing, in these enlightened lands, that befalls benighted Hindoos and unprogressive Chinese. You can see how it comes about that nowadays when you read about famines you sometimes come across kind words from the highbrow critics about the fundamental ideas of the once "discredited" prophet, Parson Malthus.

In 1790, just before Malthus broadcast his first essays, our young nation took a census of freemen and counted up to 3,250,000. By the time Thomas Jefferson moved into the White House we had twice that many. In each decade after that until Garfield's time, with no exception but the Civil War period, the rate of increase never failed to hold up to 30 percent or better. Since 1880 the showing in percentages of gain has not been so large—25 in 1890, 21 in 1900 and again in 1910, and "only 15" in 1920. Certain propagandists favoring free or "liberal" immigration because they say there is a labor shortage point to this drop in percentages and demand of you, with a blandishing smile, "why worry"? To prove their point they exhibit a chart which is interesting—but misleading. It is reproduced elsewhere in this article. Examine it. Don't let them jolly you, buddy. "Only 15 percent in 1920" sounds small; but it stands for a flock of new population—13,739,000. Somaybe you'd better make your own chart. On

it, like building blocks, stack up the decade by decade totals. You will see then that the steps shoot upward like the stairs of a Giants' Causeway. In those forty years since 1880, when the census taken credited us with 50,155,783 inhabitants, we have more than doubled our population.

The "interests" who are yelping at Congress to remove restrictions from immigration in order to obtain more and cheaper labor care a great deal more for their own selfish gain than they do for the future of this nation. "Foxes think large families among the rabbits highly commendable." You bet they do—rabbits and rabbit families are their meat!

"Next morning the rabbit was back with a companion. Mrs. Randall fed the two. Twenty-four hours later the rabbit had two companions and they greedily ate the lettuce and cabbage leaves she threw them.

"Yesterday morning seven rabbits sat appealingly on the doorstep when Mrs. Randall opened the door. It took time and a neighbor's dog to convince them that enough is enough."

You don't have to strain your imagination to get a vivid picture of what conditions may be like in this country if we keep pouring in more immigrants. Just hop on a train and take a look at New York. Census proof is at hand (if you need it) that three out of four of the people you will see in New York's crowded streets are foreign born or children of the foreign born. Some of them are just as fine Americans as any of the folks that came over in the Mayflower. But a great many of them are not, and these latter are giving the largest of our "American" cities a desperate time in the endless effort to "assimilate" them. The melting pot boils and brims over. Take a little stroll around the congested slum district of the lower East Side. You will see then what a construction foreman went up against in trying to complete the Tower of Babel. Of the 14,000,000 foreign born in the United States, "more than half can neither speak nor read our language." Have a look at things where conditions are at their worst. Then ask yourself: "Shall we keep on pouring in more?" And you will answer that question, like enough, in about the same terms as the man who drafted the Declaration of Independence.

## Europe Goes Back to Work

(Continued from page 6)

cheap corn he could get, and he began to raise butter and bacon for export. His farm had become a factory. That is an old story now, but it has a present-day moral. Not long ago Denmark entered into a sort of trade agreement with Russia:

"We must have the Russian trade," said the Danes, "if we can get it. Because we need it. The Russian government is none too friendly to our government. We ran an underground railway, during the war, to help the victims of the Soviet to get away. We must close up that agreement when we have the chance. Tomorrow it might be gone."

The situation seemed rather bad. But the Danes said it did not make so much difference. The Russian people—the peasants—have a high regard for

the Danes because years ago a Danish farmer penetrated to the distant parts of Siberia and taught the farmers how to make eatable butter. Up to that time it had been a rancid, hair-streaked, greasy mess. It was not really fit for anything except, perhaps, axle grease. That one deed of that almost unknown man will pay his country immense dividends in profitable work.

There are fewer men out of work in Denmark than in years. The good old pig has been unusually prolific and profitable. More bacon has been sold than ever before, and at better prices. More eggs have been sold than in any previous year, too, and the money returns have been impressive. Incidentally, the Danish egg-handling cooperative society has so perfected its system that if, being on Piccadilly,



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London, you discover that your morning egg seems to bear a trace of fish, you can trace that erring egg right back to the hen that laid it. I do not know what you would do then. My job is merely to report the fact.

Denmark not long ago installed a new textile industry, in harmony with the modern European doctrine that in work is to be found salvation. It has been running nearly full time, and with a very slight falling off in prices.

In Norway business is improving. One neighbor's prosperity helps the other neighbors. No doubt Russia is not prosperous as yet, but Russia is sufficiently prosperous to buy more dried fish. Norway has fish to sell. Next year's fish sale to Russia promises to be much better than this year's business.

In 1908 the Dunderland iron mines in Norway were closed. Europe did not want iron ore just then, or did not want that sort of iron ore. Now they are to be reopened, with 100,000,000 tons of first-rate ore in plain sight. More work.

Over in Finland work is steady and fairly plentiful. The Finns, somehow, seemed to keep their heads screwed on better than did most of their neighbors during the cyclone season. They lost less time in fighting and hallelujahs. The Finnish budget is not far off balance. There's a wonderful power of calm and reassurance in regular, steady work.

England has not enough work. That is the basic reason for her recent failure to agree with France. There is no lack of sympathy and affection for France, But John Bull has reached the point where he feels that he must think of himself first. France may be right in her attitude toward the German. He does not discuss that. What does seem clear to him is that the French action has not yet produced work for him, and work is what he wants just now.

Yet Great Britain is not so badly off as one is apt to think at a distance. Badly enough, heaven knows, but not that bad. In the newspapers one reads of labor troubles and strikes and out-of-works and clapper calling in parliament. When one gets to England one discovers that these things are all true, and in spite of that conditions are getting better. In 1921 there were 2,000,000 men out of work. Today there are a million and a quarter men workless. Bad enough. Bad enough. Say it with emphasis. Nevertheless, three quarters of a million men have work today who did not have it two years ago. There is prospect of more ahead. British ships are edging out into the stream. The trade reports show more coal is being mined, more pig iron being produced, more steel ingots smelted, and the cost of living is being tempered.

Here is something even more important, it seems to me. Great Britain's workingman has rediscovered work. That is an unfair statement as it stands, for during those dark days he yearned for work with all his heart and soul. But the soap-box orator had the national ear just then. The country was being run by jawpower. Instead of providing well-paid work for their idle men the British gave them doles. This year the Government has spent \$130,000,000 on workless workmen, not to speak of the relief afforded by local authorities. The average dole ran about twenty-five shillings a week

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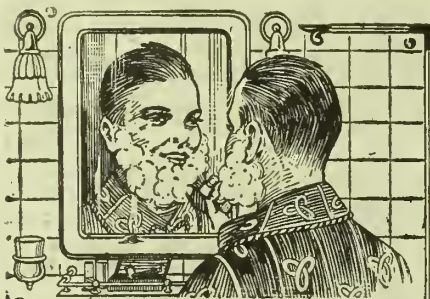
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for men, with smaller sums for women and boys. In the Poplar district in London, inhabited entirely by days' work men, the local political authorities were even more generous. Sometimes an idle docker was paid more for loafing than he had ever been able to make by hard work.

That sort of thing was catastrophic. Not only did it plunge the nation deeper into debt (and Great Britain is today paying the highest taxes of any nation in the world) but it encouraged shiftlessness in the very class it sought to aid. Thousands of men refused work when it was offered. They could do better on the doles. They felt they had the right to live forever at the expense of the people, for had they not saved the world? The argument may be a good one, but the answer was that they could not continue to live at the cost of the people—because the people were reaching a point where they could not continue to pay.

Taxes had become impossible. I know of a hotel porter in a little county town who added a bathroom to his four-room house. He paid the government forty-five dollars for the privilege of putting in that cheap enamel tub. Thousands of houses were needed in every great center, but it was impossible to build them. A tax had been levied to repress industry, apparently. The country was dry-rotting because money could not move. Yet it was spending money on men who did not do the work that needed doing.

The labor leaders were not the last to see the point. Today England is planning to do away with the doles and to employ the men on public works of various sorts. It is proposed to electrify railroads and subways and build more and larger docks and improve the inland waterways so that when the boom does come—every one knows it will come—England will be ready for it. She has about the most efficient dockland equipment in the world today, barring Germany, perhaps. Good old Uncle Sam isn't in the same class. When big business starts again England will have cut the costs of handling so that competitors can be undersold with neatness and despatch.

The labor men want to build schools and colleges, too. They believe in education—lots of education—all the education that can be crammed into a child. And they seem to have been cured of the dole evil.

Somehow, reading the accounts of the fighting in Ireland during the two sad years just ended, one took it for granted that Ireland is completely ruined. Yet that is not the case. The state finances show a balance of income over outgo, and the private banks are reporting profits. Throughout the Irish "war" the men and women carried on courageously, and the quiet and orderly election of a few weeks ago proves that law again reigns and presages steady progress for the green island.

There has never been any unemployment in France to speak of, and no doles at all. The Frenchman is a person of extraordinarily hard common sense and little loose sentiment. He would regard a proposition that he should pay a pension to some one else for not working as an invitation to hang the proposer. From the day of the Armistice the man who wanted work in France could find it. First he was used in restoring the devastated

regions. Now he is at work everywhere. The home-grown supply of labor was not equal to the demand. Spanish and Portuguese are on the job at Rheims. Poles and Czechs are hustling at Lille. Work is now almost a fetish in France. In all of France, according to figures given out the other day by the French Ministry of Labor, there are only about 1,200 persons out of work today. In March the number of unemployed was 91,225, of which 45,100 were in Paris.

"This is a sacred holiday," I said to the plasterish mason who climbed up and down on a rope-tied pole scaffold outside my hotel window in Paris. "Why are you at work?"

What he said about the sacred holiday was enough to singe a stone saint. Ten years ago an attempt to make the Paris workman handle a tool on any sort of holiday, sacred or profane, would have strewn foam over every street corner in the city. The French syndicalists had raised striking to an art when Aristide Briand checkmated them by calling them to the colors when they went out, and then making them do their regular work as soldiers rather than as free-hearted toilers. One hears less of striking now in France. When there is a strike the strikers seem to have grounds for their action. They're at work there now.

"Name," said my friend the mason, "of a sort of a butterfly! Too much time has already been lost!"

Not so much can be said for the Germans. There was a time when every German who could be trusted out of doors without a muzzle had a job. Those were in the first gorgeous days of the catastrophe boom, when the mark was falling at a comparatively steady rate, so that any sort of manufactured article at all could be sold at a paper profit. Then France put her hand on the Ruhr and passive resistance came into fashion. The mark began to slip and barrel roll and do falling leaf stunts. By and by it got to be worth so nearly nothing that not even an Einstein could figure out what part of a dog biscuit could be bought for seven pfennig. Now, according to the Germans, "Nothing can be bought with nothing—"

A mark that has no value at all cannot be swapped easily for a spud that has. Therefore unemployment is increasing rapidly in Germany and the outlook is that it will continue to increase until Germany walks up to the captain's desk and pays her freight to France.

Hungary is another country which has been betrayed by the military idea. There are a good many Magyars there, with innate predilections for operative cloaks and conspiracies. Therefore Hungary has not yet been able to get back to work; the crown is slipping faster than ever, the cost of living is going up, and there is the dickens to pay generally.

Across the border, or near enough for purposes of illustration, are Czechoslovakia and Austria. The Czechs discovered some time ago that money which constantly decreases in value may produce the illusion of riches but must eventuate in bankruptcy. So they stopped printing paper money. The stationary crown was an inconvenience for a time, but the Czechs bore with it. Now they are getting their reward. More work is to be had. The cost of



living is lowering. Money is being saved. Merchants report profits. The coal miners' strike has just been settled, with a thirty-six percent cut in coal prices. Czech industry may be expected to flourish in consequence. Much the same might be said of Jugo-Slavia. The dinar isn't worth very much, but at least it is holding its own. The Serbs are balancing their budget and getting rid of rebels and trouble makers. The outlook is good.

Austria is beginning to clean out her government employees. Time was when Vienna was the center of a large empire. Now it is the capital of a small state, but it has been functioning with the aid of the same old force of civil servants. The functionaries said they needed their jobs. They said they would make a lot of trouble if any one turned them out. That was all right for a while, but now they have had to go. A small dislocation was added to the existing sprains, but the gospel of work is showing results. More men are at work, more money is being put in the savings banks—it is hard to realize that Austria has actually been able to save money—the cost of shingles and porridge is coming down and people are hopeful again.

Work did it. Just as work pulled Italy through. The Italian recovery is the most sensational in the world today.

There was a time when every Indian doctor in Italy was peddling Sagwa at the street corners. Factories were being taken over by groups of workers who did not know a trial balance from a ground sheet. The railroads and ramways and telephones and telegraphs were all shot to pieces. Any one who could holler loud enough could land a friend in a soft job somewhere. Naturally, the friend did not work. There were riots, murders, houseburnings and general hell to pay. It looked as though Italy were on the verge of civil war, revolution, mutiny, Bolshevism, collapse, ricketts and the falling sickness. But it was only superficially in danger. The nation itself was not being fooled by the gentry who nickered about new blueprints for bootstrap elevators. It only lacked organization and a leader to smash the jackass bloc. Mussolini supplied both.

"Italy comes first," he said. "The individual must stand back. If he will not stand back freely we will put him back."

His methods were crude, perhaps. The other day a learned doctor called him a megalomaniac. But his methods worked and he is still on the job. He brought order out of chaos and the order persists. Various dangerous elements are in opposition, but the opinion of the specialists is that he will continue to rule as long as the Fascisti stand pat, and they never stood patter than they do today. They are young enough to be unselfish and patriotic. The average man doesn't begin to give himself seven thoughts before he thinks of his country once until he has more waist below the level of his hip bones than he has above. The oldest man in Mussolini's cabinet is a venerable dodderer of thirty-eight.

The dangerous elements take care how they fool with Mussolini, too. He's apt to be more dangerous than they are. Political assassins rarely assassinate when there is a danger of being kicked to death before the assassination takes place. Mussolini may be as un-

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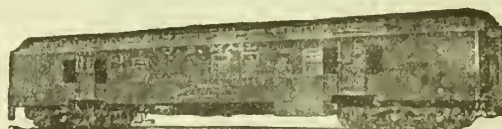


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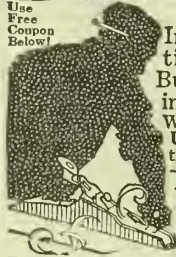
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constitutional as a burning oil well, but he gets there. He is planning more work for the Italians. And they like it. They eat it up. It is not so long ago that a good day's work in some parts of Italy was to heave a brick at a window. Under Mussolini Italy has bought forty percent more from the United States and sold us sixty-two percent more than she did in the same period in the preceding year. That's proof. Spain caught the Fascisti contagion from Italy. Her recent cabinet revolution was planned to turn grandees, grafters and grandsons out of control. Then Spain thinks her sturdy workmen may have a chance to work.

What does it mean for us? What is the moral of this piece?

It comes in two parts, I think. The first is that Europe is a long way from a profound and enduring peace. Europe is by no means on the brink of war. Conditions are, probably, getting better a step at a time. But when economic conditions force each nation to play its own hand more or less regardless of the needs of its neighbor, there are certain to be ructions from time to time. Look at what has been going on lately.

Italy and Greece and Jugo-Slavia have been making faces at each other over the possession of Adriatic ports—because the ports mean trade and trade means work. France and Great Britain cannot see the Germans through the same eye-hole, because each wants money from Germany, but wants to get it in a different way. Neither is thinking of the other's best interest. Turkey has been playing the strongest hand she has been able to play in a generation or two, after getting soundly walloped in the war. Why? Because each of the nations that once dominated the Near East wants Turkey's trade. Not one dares spank Turkey, as each would like to do, for fear another one would take a traffic policeman's pose!

"Stop. Lay not a hand on those old gray breeches. Because Ahmed is my—my—friend."

Whereupon the spanking would cease and Ahmed would take his butter and eggs to his protector's store. Each international complication may be read in the light of the market reports. The United States hasn't been so frightfully haughty in the Near East, you know. There is a matter of concessions to be considered. Great Britain and France are inclined to think we are their real enemy over there.

The second half of the moral is that the good old days of business and profits are coming back. Not rapidly, but they are on their way. And we can do a tremendous business with Europe if we know how to go at it. The more prosperity there is in Europe the more Europe can buy of us.

We should—we really should—show a little sense. Now is the time to build business in Europe. I know a dozen men who before 1914 had built up an export trade to Europe by simply going over there and selling the goods. Not easy, of course. Making money is never easy, and I do not care what John D. Rockefeller says about it. We might try selling Europe the things she needs. In the future she will want only 100,000,000 bushels of wheat annually from us, although during the war she bought twice that much. Then why raise too much wheat? She can never get enough of our pig products, but she cannot afford our corn-fed beef.

The market is there, and a whale of a market it is, too. How many millions of Europeans are there, anyhow? And all of them hungry to make up for the lean years and all of them anxious to get back to work. The world isn't going to smash. Few men know more about it than Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, and he says it isn't. He says it is getting along as well as can reasonably be expected.

Europe is going to work—to earn money—with which Europe can buy our goods.

But Europe will not buy goods that Europe does not want. Maybe that is the real moral.

## The M. P. Lieutenant of Ancénis

(Continued from page 8)

tween Angers and Nantes, was one hundred and forty kilometers away; none of our drivers had been over the road. We had better wait till daylight.

It was a night filled with reports of minor outrages, so that at six-thirty in the morning, the hour at which I had ordered the car ready, I was still at the desk. Taking Corporal Dubois because that dapper little Holland-French-American, with his walking stick and his bouquet, always looked like a continental, I started over the hard, smooth, straight road to Ancénis.

Pinky Butler drove us, the nineteen-year-old artilleryman from St. Louis who had sat at the wheel in many a long chase. La Flèche and Angers dissolved in the dust behind our flying Cadillac. It was still quite early in the morning when we arrived at the town where Private John Bauer had boasted of non-interference.

Because we had come in an American automobile we were forced to leave it on the edge of the city to avoid attracting attention. So we ran it into a farmyard out of sight of the road and left Butler to guard it.

Corporal Dubois and I walked into the town. The streets were busy with their early morning affairs. The nearest American unit was at Nantes, some distance down the Loire. So the town paid little attention to two men in civilian clothes who walked toward the main square. We inquired our way to the city police headquarters, and by ten o'clock were in the tidy, white-washed waiting-room of that institution.

We asked for the chief.

"Alors, he doesn't come down till eleven."

"Someone else, then, in authority," we requested.

"Ah, the early morning captain, he has gone out to make an investigation on his bicycle."

"Who is in charge?"

"I am," said the dignitary at the door. "I am the sergeant."

We started to tell him our mission. He shrugged us to silence. It was a delicate case, he insisted; we must wait for the chief. So we crossed the street to a café and waited.



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At eleven o'clock gendarmes began to arrive, afoot, on horses, on bicycles. At eleven fifteen we were ushered with much ceremony into the office of a bearded, spectacled dignitary who scowled at us and puffed out his cheeks.

"You are Americans?" It was he who started the interview. "Yes. American officers, police officers."

"May I see your credentials?" We displayed them. We saw his relief to find that they were printed in French as well as English, with the bristling signature of the prefect of the Sarthe affixed.

"They will do," he said. "Now your mission."

We explained that we hunted one John Bauer, an American deserter who was known to be in the Ancenis region. He was a robber, we explained, and a dangerous man. Would the chief assist us in finding him? Perhaps he would refer us to the hotels which such a man might frequent.

The chief waved his hand. He was disgusted.

"There is no deserter in this town. It is quite impossible," he explained.

"We are sure," I insisted.

"But the American Military Police," he told us, "will not permit it. They are very strict. Every American who comes into this town they bring here, and we lock him in a cell overnight."

"What American Military Police?" Dubois and I asked in the same breath. "Those who have their office here." The chief was ruffled but condescending.

"There is no office of the American police here," we answered positively.

The chief laughed. What fools these Americans were! Not knowing their own police department!

"They have had an office for three weeks, in the Hôtel de la Gare," he explained patiently, "the good lieutenant and his three men. They examine all Americans they find. Many deserters come through town. We arrest them and turn them over to the lieutenant."

A lieutenant! I remembered the Viaduct Gang and the night a bogus M.P. taught me it was safer to carry a weapon.

"I want to call on these police," I suggested. "Will you send a couple of your men with me?"

"Certainly," the Chief answered. "I have two men going that way now. They'll stop in with you."

So, accompanied by a pair of gendarmes, Corporal Dubois and I set out for the headquarters of the "American police." The Hôtel de la Gare was a tall, square building, set at the back of a deep courtyard across the road from the railway station. The court was brick, facing the south, and sizzling hot. The windows of the establishment looked out emptily.

We walked the length of the yard, and in the little office we found the madame busy, as are all hotel mesdames in the land of the grape, no matter how small the inn.

Ah, yes, we could interview the American police. They were upstairs in their office, Room Number Two.

I directed Dubois to remain below stairs, to prevent an escape through the windows.

"Here in the shelter of this porch," I told him, "you have a good view of the upper rooms."

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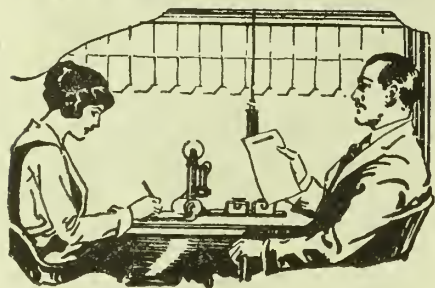
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"You two," I indicated the gendarmes, "come with me."

We mounted quickly. A long, uncarpeted hall led to Room Number Two at the front of the second floor. The boards did not squeak; we arrived silently at the door. I turned the knob and walked in.

John Bauer sat at a table in the center, covering me with a .45 automatic pistol.

Spread out on a bench under the window, from which they had watched our arrival and waited for us, another young ruffian waved a similar pistol. And standing in the corner a third youth stood, with his pistol pointed also.

"Back up," Bauer said in a low voice, "back out quiet!"

In the hallway behind me there was a rustle. I ventured a quick glance. The two gendarmes were gone.

I tried strategy.

"Put down the guns," I suggested. "You're surrounded. There isn't a chance to break away. You can't get past."

"Get out of the room," Bauer directed me.

"It's no use to start shooting," I went on. "It would mean just that many years more in the stir. Take my advice. Put your guns down there on the table."

Bauer grinned. But the chap at the window wavered. I saw his hand move forward as if he were about to obey. My own revolver lay in my pocket, but I dared not reach for it. I had come prepared to surprise; it was the other fellow who was enjoying the surprise party.

"Get out, captain," Bauer said. "We know you. Get out and we won't hurt you."

"Very well," I answered. "But we'll wait downstairs and starve you out."

Bauer hesitated.

"Then let's talk things over," he suggested. "Come in and shut the door."

"No tricks!" I commanded. "Put your guns down."

The American by the window, a tall, slender soldier in a fresh uniform, walked to the table and sheepishly placed his pistol in the center of it. The man in the corner followed him.

"Leave yours there also," I directed Bauer, "and back away from it."

He laughed a little, insolently, as he had the first time we arrested him; then he obeyed. But I did not reach for my own gun, even then. I feared trickery. Instead, I walked in and sat down on the table, with one leg swinging. The three weapons lay beside me.

"Now line up against the wall," I ordered, "with your hands over your heads."

The three complied. But it was too easy. I knew there was a trick. I saw Bauer edging toward the bench under the window, upon which were piled American O. D. blankets.

"Get away from that bench!" I warned.

The same second Bauer brought himself up stiff. His eye was on the open window. Outside was a martial sound.

From the court came the beat of many feet on cobbles, the rattle of ordnance and equipment, the sharp commands of an officer. Bauer stared; his back was to me, his hands were above his head, for the first time he turned nervously. The other two fronted me across the room, abject and frightened.

What was it Bauer saw? I moved nearer the window.

There in the street, first, at double time, came the gendarme chief, the French official who had been so amused an hour before—here now in whiskers, red breeches, brass helmet, tin sword, two pistols in locked cases, and an expanse of ribbons. Then, in column of echelons, for it was a long way to the headquarters, and many of the men were old and fat, came the rest of the Ancénis police force. In their rear trailed the two gendarmes who had come with me. When they had run from the open door they had started back after assistance.

The chief barked a command. The column wavered and deployed. Swords flashed. Out came keys, and the pistol cases were unlocked.

"Courage!" bellowed the chief. "Assail, attack!"

The assault was eminently successful. Except for frightening the poor madame out of her wits, there was no damage. When Corporal Dubois, on guard below the window, saw the Frenchmen swarming the front of the place, he hurried upstairs to join me. We put Private Bauer and his two accomplices in irons.

I looked, then, through the pile of blankets. At the bottom was another automatic pistol, for which Bauer had been reaching.

The "Military Police" of Ancénis ended a short but glorious career. Two more of them came in on bicycles toward evening and fell into a waiting trap. Bauer, who had posed as the lieutenant, broke down and confessed.

In the rear of the hotel was an old freight house where they had stored their loot. When trains stopped at the station for orders the fictitious police ran across from the freight house to the main tracks, pried open car doors and carried back to the warehouse whatever merchandise they could find. While three "M.P.'s" remained in town, two others on bicycles sold the plunder to farmers out in the country.

Whenever Americans appeared they were arrested, questioned severely, and sometimes ordered into the French police station overnight to subdue their spirits. Then Bauer accepted whatever bribes they offered and let them go. Motor cars, passing through, were unmolested, but the lone traveler who stopped in town fared badly at the hands of "Lieutenant" Bauer and his gang.

We took Bauer and the two who first surrendered back to Le Mans in the car that night, and left the other pair for a further detail to pick up the next day. All the way to the prison camp they sang, in a minor key, some music hall song that had to do with the exploits and the iniquity of "Mon-sieur M.P."

One companion we never apprehended. The "lieutenant's" assistants, none of whom had criminal records so far as we could learn, were detained one month in the guardhouse. The court gave Bauer a year, I believe.

Four months later, however, as I marched aboard a ship to come home, I saw Private Bauer, deserter and thief, watching us off. He sat on the pier, dangling his feet and eating a doughnut. Perhaps he had escaped again. Perhaps a kindly reviewing board had released him. Stranger things happened in the late-lamented A. E. F.

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## What Others Have Done

There are opportunities everywhere. Other fellows with money are often looking for trained men to handle the mechanical end as partners.

Look at Clayton Eden's nice garage at Ainsworth, La. Clayton says: "We operate the leading garage. Have all the business we can do. Also handle Hudson, Essex and Buick cars. Owe my present success to the wonderful training received at the Sweeney school."

Roy Atkinson sent me this letter from Everett, Mo. "Worked on a farm," says Roy. "At nineteen had only \$14.00. Got father to send me to the Sweeney School. Three days after I came home I fixed a neighbor's Ford car. That was my start. Today this garage is worth \$4,785.00. My business takes three men to handle. I never worked in any other garage. I used my Sweeney training. If you want to get that start, do as I did and go to the Sweeney School."

Look at John Boyer's garage at Milford, Illinois. John says: "Having a good business; busy all the time."

From far off Australia, S. A. Noller writes business is fine.

What these boys have done YOU can do. If you like mechanics, write me today for my big free Catalog. Mail the Coupon today or post card will do.

## What Is the Sweeney System?

The Sweeney System is the practical way—the only way to learn if you want to get into the Automobile business at the least possible expense of time and money.

It is easy—requires no previous education—no books—only 8 weeks' work. Our way of training is interesting in the extreme because it is so practical; no guess work to it. Just like a boy told me this morning. He said: "I really ought to go home and help the old man with his crop, but I never had so much fun and worked as hard and learned more in my life." He said he could spend six months here and every day learn something new.

## For Fathers and Mothers

I am the father of ten children. I surround the men in my school with the same good moral atmosphere and provide them the same opportunities and square deal I would like other people to give my children. I say to you, parents, help your children. Give the boy a chance. Investigate yourself the real opportunities for Success and Independence in the Auto Business. Don't make him a farmer because you have been one, or a wage slave because you may have been a worker for others. Give him a chance. Think of the Texas mother who saved up the butter and egg money, sent her boy here, and now sees him a successful business man. Or the Missouri father who helped his boy come here, and now is glad to be a partner in that boy's \$5,000 garage.

## Get This Free Catalog!

If interested in bettering your condition, simply send name today and get a free copy of my new illustrated 64 page catalog and a free copy of the interesting Sweeney News; also many pictures showing men at work and play in this world-famous school. I will also tell you about a special new offer I am making, and some interesting opportunities in this line of work. There is no cost, no obligation, no one will call on you or bother you. Just send name today to

E. J. SWEENEY, President

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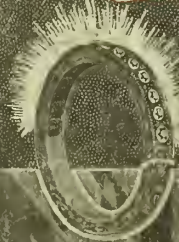
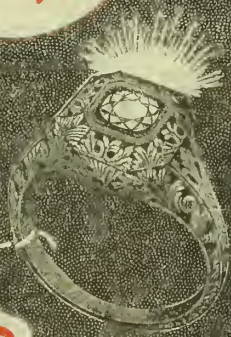
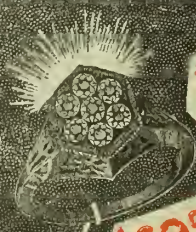
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